

MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



VOLUME 12
No. 7



MARCH
1952

Farm · Home · School

Roy E. McKeown, Russell, Ont.:
"One of the best investments I could have made. Can use it to handle corn, hay, and straw after combining."

Roscoe A. Roberts, Osborne, Man.:
"It is now a pleasure to put up silage. This Year (1951) with our Massey-Harris Forage Harvester, we put 300 tons of corn in our pit silo in 2½ days. Previously, with corn binder and cutting box, it took a week of hard work and required far more men. The saving on twine alone, is almost equal to the cost of operating the Forage Harvester."

George Matheson, Pembroke, Ont.: "I cannot praise my Massey-Harris Forage Harvester enough. When you think of one man with this machine in the field, taking the place of 7 or 8 men working hard, it is really something. It takes the hard work out of handling green hay, dry hay, or straw after the combine."

Clarence Rodgers, Sanford, Man.:
"Putting up feed for stock is a pleasure, when using a Massey-Harris Forage Harvester. The job is done much quicker and easier, and I honestly believe we are making better silage with this machine than we ever could with the corn binder and cutting box. Stalks, leaves and ears are all cut uniformly, no rough ends."

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The Growth of Rural Communities

We hear a lot about the rapid increase in our industrialization, about the number of people who are leaving the land. This trend is not likely to show signs of slowing up either, for it is a movement in the right direction. It is a stabilizing influence upon agriculture, it means higher incomes and larger farms for those who remain.

What we should be concerned with is the destination of the people who leave the rural areas. Do they go to the larger cities or the smaller communities? The majority of them go to the smaller communities. This is a movement which should be aided in every way, for the small community plays an extremely important part in our national life. The dominant values of our nation are in large measure still those of the small community. The city overpowers it in wealth and influence, but it is those values of freedom and democracy expressed in the gatherings of our small communities which find expression in the governing bodies of our provincial and federal legislatures.

The coming of the machine age and the factory system of production made it necessary to draw large numbers of people into the cities. At a later date new developments in transportation enabled increasing numbers of these workers to live outside the cities in new urban areas. Many of these one time city dwellers purchased farms on the outskirts, away from the city's grime and smoke.

The motives which have led to the rebirth of the small community, are in considerable measure the same as those which originally led to its downfall. Just as in the early decades of this century industry gravitated to the large centres of population in order to reduce its costs of operation, so now with the same thought in mind they are moving outward to the small community. Industry is finding that operation in the large centres is becoming more expensive and rigid. Inadequate transportation facilities within the city itself are causing

serious disruptions in production schedules, therefore, the move outward has begun.

The implications of this movement upon agriculture should not be forgotten. It is working toward a profound change in outlook and techniques. The large centralized markets into which all the produce of the surrounding country now pours will slowly diminish in importance, its place being taken by smaller markets scattered over a wider area. It will mean the reawakening of many small communities to a new life. In many cases it will mean pulling them into the modern age.

The effect of these movements will be to bring for the first time many of the currents which are sweeping modern thought to the rural and semi-rural population of Canada. It will mean a greater degree of harmony between urban and rural communities, a better understanding of each other's problems.

Basic learning takes place in families and small communities, and as most of our people still live in a rural environment, it is essential that modern ideas and technology be brought to these people if we are to have an ordered development of national resources. The methods of conservation, more efficient farming and access to stimulating and constructive thought is a "must" for the whole community. Only through the development of the small community can these ends be achieved. An alive community will bring about the diffusion of ideas between it and the surrounding areas with which it is living in close harmony.

Our Cover Picture

When we were young the marble season didn't start until the snow was off the ground at least. But the present generation seem to be in a hurry. The picture on the cover was taken in front of the school on February 27th, and the photo wasn't posed — the marbles really were out.

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Fat Hogs Mean More Lard

by Colin Muirhead

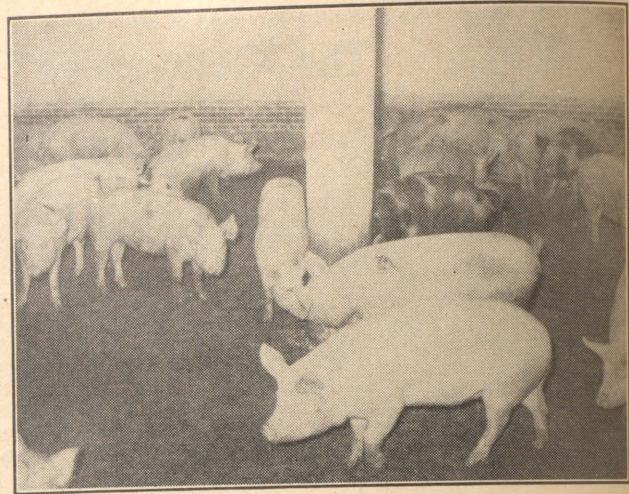
Feed used to lay fat on hogs is wasted feed, and represents a loss of income to the producer, for the packers must trim it off. Consumer resistance to fat cuts reduces their price in the domestic market and may result in loss of export markets to the United States.

HOG numbers on Canadian farms have increased greatly during the last ten years. The Canada-United Kingdom contracts got the movement off to a good start; the high rate of investment, increasing population and high rate of employment opportunities in industry have been responsible for keeping the hog population high. One of the biggest factors, however, has been the rapid rise in the price of beef which has taken place since the large United States market has been open to the beef producers. High beef prices and a shortage of beef on the domestic market has switched Canadians from being a nation of beef eaters to a nation of pork eaters. In 1947 we consumed an average of 67.2 pounds of beef and 51.9 pounds of pork. In 1950 the figures were nearly reversed, to 50.5 pounds of beef and 60.8 pounds of pork.

These figures indicate that there is a growing market for pork products right here in Canada—for the right type of hog. The lean bacon hog will always win the premium on the home market, and it is this type of carcass that will give us a secure hold on the United States market. We can't compete with the United States producers on any other basis, they use the hog as a secondary factor in farm operations, he is a convenient way to market the huge volume of corn they grow so cheaply.

We have large quantities of feed grains on hand, perhaps more than we think for the full story will not be known until the coming spring when harvesting operations can be renewed in the prairie provinces. However, in anticipation of some increase in the supply of feed grains available farmers have increased the numbers of sows bred to farrow according to the June survey. All this adds up to one thing, more pork for the home market and more pork for the export market. The United Kingdom would buy but can't for lack of dollars, we can expect no relief in this quarter for a very long time. There remains the domestic market, and the United States market for exports.

If we are going to find a ready market for these increasing numbers of hogs, we have to produce a meat that will be acceptable to the consumer, and that really narrows down to the housewife, she is the buyer of the nation's food—and an increasingly discriminating one at that, as prices have increased she has sorted bacon and other cuts of meat over more critically to find



How these young fellows are fed will determine whether the bacon produced will be fat or lean.

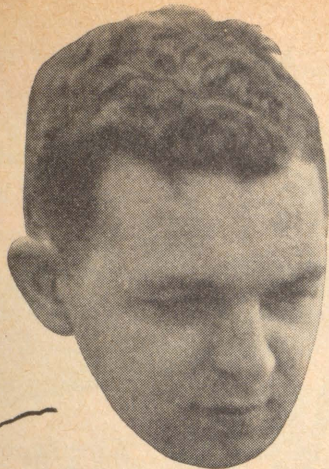
what she wanted. What the housewife wants is good lean meat—fat cuts are out, they will sell only at a reduction in price.

It is upon this basis that we can compete with the United States producer—lean meat. He has us beaten every time in producing a fat hog. On a pound for pound basis United States producers can produce a hog carcass more cheaply than we can. When lard was worth something he had a pretty good hog, but to-day when the price of lard is approximately 12 or 15 cents per pound in the United States, the producers are turning out lard to be sold at little more than half its cost.

More Care Means More Grade A

In Canada we have evolved a bacon type hog, premiums were paid on desirable carcasses, government regulations were weighted in favour of the producer who turned out this type of hog. In spite of all these grades and regulations, however, the production of too much fat on a hog carcass is still responsible for loss of grade more than any other factor. The Canada Department of Agriculture in a recent check of 20,000 tickets of B.I. hogs weighing 140-170 pounds found that 74 per cent were faulted for too much fat; only two per cent had too little. Here is evidence that producers are losing a lot of money, and mainly through carelessness, a little more attention and the carcasses would have graded A.

The producers of lard in Canada are faring no better financially than the United States producer. The average wholesale price in Toronto for lard in November was 19½ cents per pound; for B.I. carcasses 28¾ cents per pound. In addition the lard price must cover the cost and loss of rendering the fat. Either way you look at it there isn't much sense in producing fat on any part of a hog to-day.

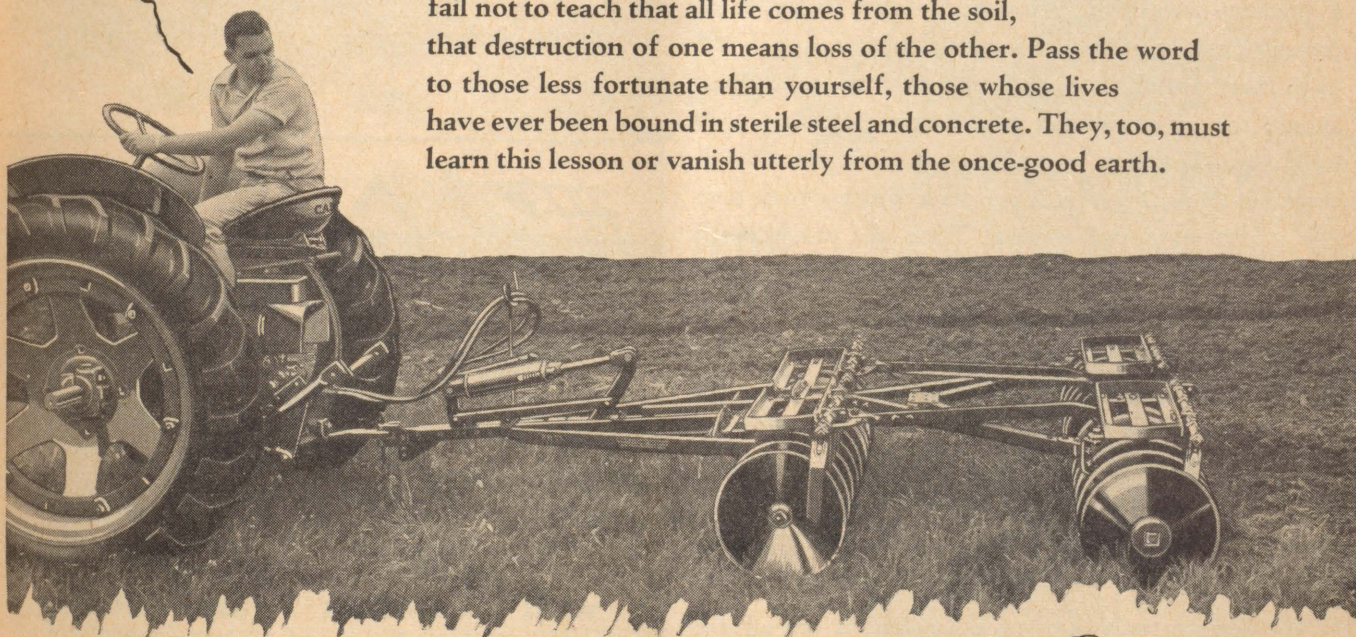


Leave Not This Lesson Behind

● Ask a city dweller whence cometh his groceries and you're likely to hear, "From the store." Too many non-farm people fail to comprehend mankind's utter dependence upon the soil. They do not know how destruction of sod in the hills means flood in the valley—how a silted ditch lightens every lunch bucket. From this lack of urban understanding stems many of the world's grievous ills.

Your farming years taught you that soil loss means ultimately loss of groceries for all. You know the relation of forest cover to municipal water, of healthy soil to vigorous people. You know *soil must be saved*.

Wherever you go, whatever becomes your life work, fail not to teach that all life comes from the soil, that destruction of one means loss of the other. Pass the word to those less fortunate than yourself, those whose lives have ever been bound in sterile steel and concrete. They, too, must learn this lesson or vanish utterly from the once-good earth.

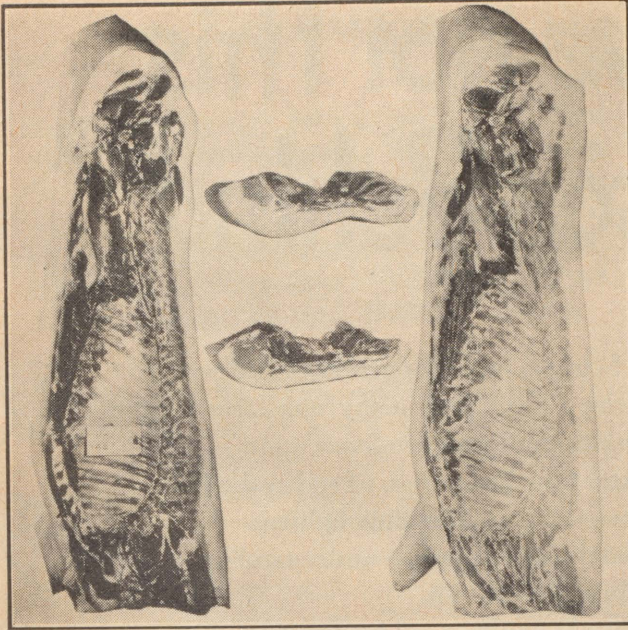


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SINCE
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Here we can see the difference between a good bacon carcass (left) and a poor one. Note excess fat along back of carcass at right and how this is carried throughout the cross section (upper), cut at the last rib from the other side of the same carcass.

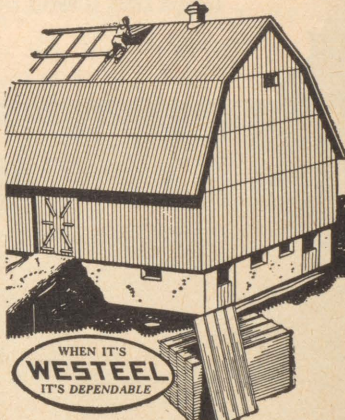
Lard was once a very popular cooking fat, commanding a premium over lard compounds and other types of cooking fat, hog raising was closely associated with the by-product lard. Since then, however, many factors have altered this situation, and lard is now relegated to a back seat. The main competitors of lard are the all vegetable shortenings which are made entirely from such oils as cottenseed and soybean. These oils pass through certain manufacturing processes which remove any odour or taste from them. They are then subject to a process known as hydrogenation which simply consists of passing hydrogen through them, this has the effect of increasing their life and giving them more uniformity. Although vegetable shortenings sell for more than lard they are bought in increasing quantities because of their stability. It is only recently that lard has been subject to these same processes in an effort to give it more desirable characteristics.

The comparatively low price for lard is one of the basic reasons for raising the bacon hog which has a higher proportion of lean, and even these have to undergo a considerable amount of trimming before they are acceptable to the consumer. The bacon hog is more important to the Canadian producer to-day than ever before. The important thing is to get more better grade hogs onto the market, for it is only in this way that the price of pork to the consumer can be cut—in effect cheaper pork means better pork from the producers.

Meat prices are good, but animal fat prices in the face of increasing competition from vegetable oils have decreased. If we hope to sell pork and bacon in the United States market we cannot hope to compete if we overfinish our hogs. The lean bacon type hog is the answer to both these problems. Far too many farmers are putting extra finish on their hogs which simply means fat—and to-day fat does not pay.

The Canada Department of Agriculture in a recent release said, "the pig's ability to lay on fat or store energy for a day of need is partly due to his very good appetite, but largely because of careful selection for this quality over many years and many generations. Fatness in pigs represents a serious waste of feed for the farmer and time for the processor and is a cause of complaint by the consumer. The modern streamlined hog which has little fat and a maximum lean is the kind which brings the highest return to the farmer."

This article was written before Mr. Gardiner's announcement regarding changes in premium payments. It is felt that this is a temporary move, therefore, the arguments upon which this article is based remain valid.



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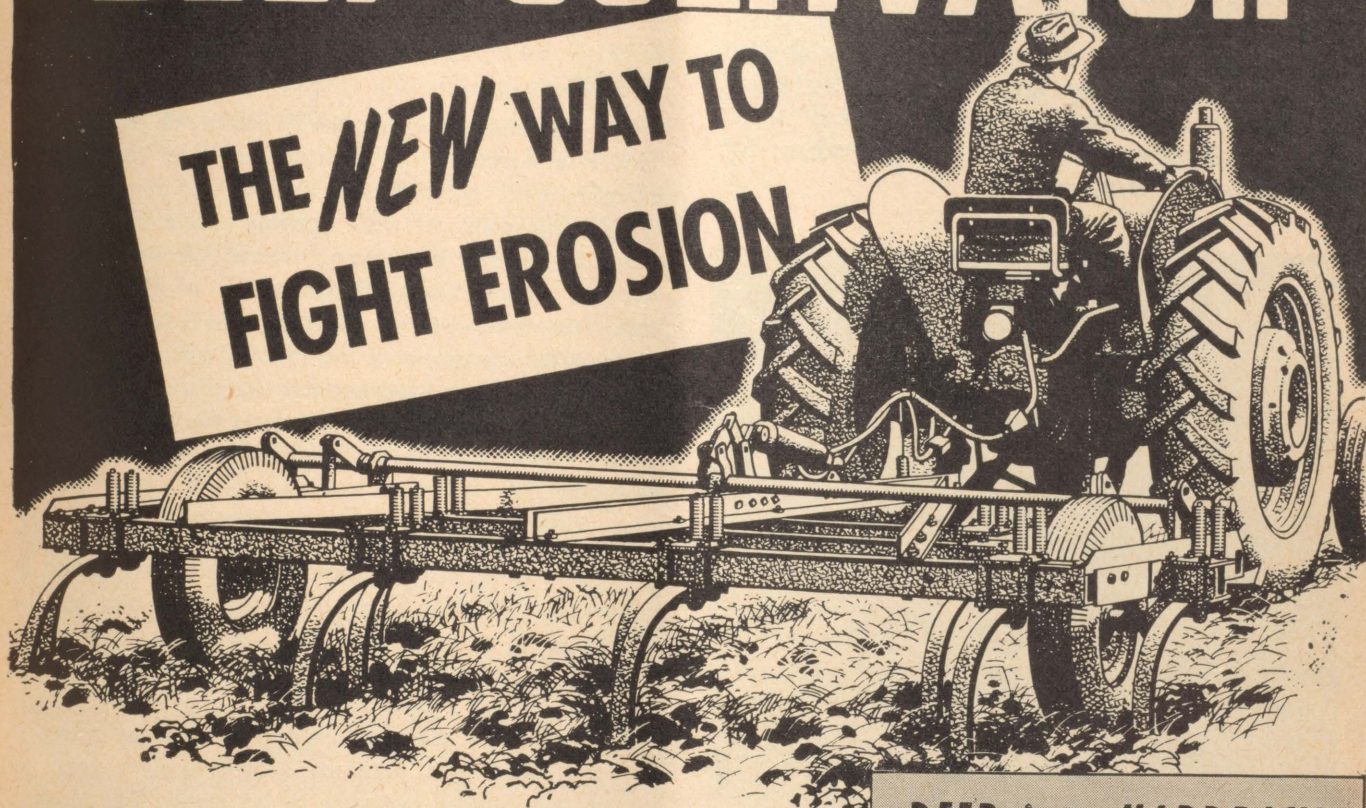
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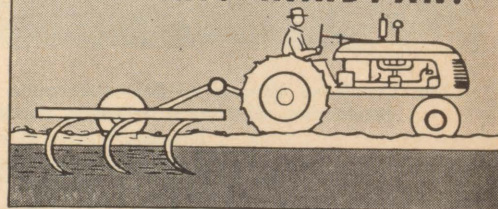
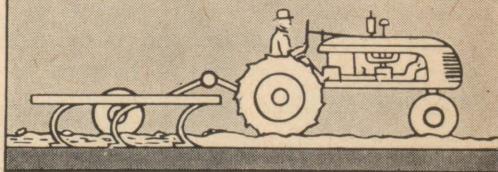


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Study The Market For Higher Returns

by J. M. Gray

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics keeps a tab on all fruit and vegetable production in Canada. Quebec producers would do well to study these figures for they give an estimate of crop and market conditions, and from these figures they can gauge when to market for best returns.



The Dominion Bureau of Statistics counts all Canadian production, whether it be cukes, potatoes or—

THE Agriculture Division of the Bureau of Statistics is divided into three sections—Crops, Livestock and Research, and Compilation. The Crops Section is responsible for estimates of acreage and production of all field and special crops, including fruit and vegetables.

The work on horticultural crops is under the Crops Section of the Agricultural Division of the Bureau of Statistics. Included with horticultural products in the Special Crops Unit are the other special crops which are honey, maple products, fibre flax, tobacco and seeds. One reason for this grouping is that none of these products lends itself to study through the June and December farm surveys which are made by the Bureau of Statistics. Questionnaires for these surveys are mailed to every farmer in Canada and cover information on field crops and livestock. Since, however, only a small proportion of all Canadian farmers are commercial horticulturists, special surveys are carried out for these crops.

The Bureau reports on fruits and vegetables which come out from time to time during the year carry information with regard to both fruits and vegetables although some of them are concerned exclusively with one or the other.

The first fruit report ordinarily comes out late in May. This is a summary of conditions at that time in the different fruit growing regions and its purpose is to appraise the public of what growing conditions and crop prospects are for the coming season. Of necessity any attempts to look ahead at this time of the year are highly tentative. One of the particular functions of this report is the assessment of the effect of any extraordinary factors which may have entered the picture during the past winter. An example of this was the appraisal made of the winter damage in British Columbia during the winter of 1949-1950.

The next report comes out one month later, and last year included preliminary estimates of fruit production in Ontario and British Columbia with comments on the conditions of orchards and small fruits plantations in the other provinces. The July report carries complete estimates of fruit production for all the provinces for the current year. By this time, it is felt that the situation has crystalized to a sufficient degree in most areas to permit quantitative estimates to be made. The August report coming one month later contains another estimate which is the revision of the first, while the September estimate is still further revised. By October and November of course, it is possible to get more definite information on the marketings of small fruits and most of the tender tree fruits, the season being over by then. In October



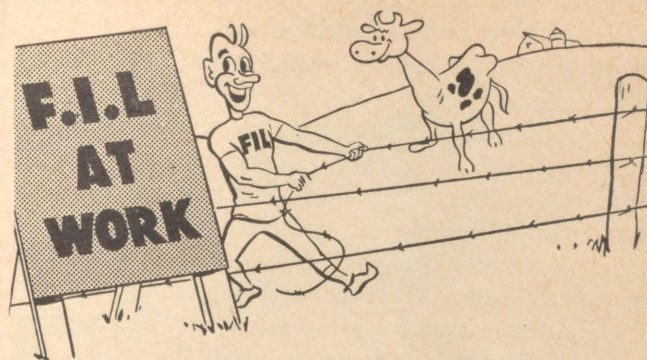
apples. By using this information the farmers of Canada could get a better idea of when to market and in what quantity.

what may be called the last estimate of the current year's fruit crop is prepared and published. By this time it is generally possible to publish fairly firm estimates of tender tree fruit production and a relatively definite statement on the apple crop.

As mentioned before, the value of the soft fruit estimates is chiefly historical rather than current but in the case of apples which are marketed up until the following June it is possible to cover the current situation during the marketing season. Finally in March of the following year the revised fruit production figures are published for all crops in all provinces as is an estimate of the value. This completes the cycle except for revisions which may be made as indicated in the future.

Collecting the Data

To turn to the methods used in collecting fruit information; fruit is produced in commercial quantities in the five provinces of Ontario, British Columbia, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Of these only Ontario and British Columbia produce significant quantities of the stone fruits. We make our estimate in very close co-operation with either provincial officials or other people located in the provinces concerned who are in close touch with the situation. It has not proven possible to completely standardize our methods as yet. In Nova Scotia the estimates are made jointly by provincial officials and by the Federal Inspectors' office. In New Brunswick the provincial horticulturist supplies us with our figures, while in Quebec the federal district fruit inspector who is situated in Montreal makes the estimate in co-operation with the Quebec pomological Society. In the province of Ontario the federal and provincial fruit inspectors play a prominent part in the collection of statistics. Individual inspectors are supplied with questionnaires which they complete and which are processed in the district offices. For Ontario we receive copies of the estimates of production which are submitted monthly during the season by the district inspectors in Belleville and Hamilton. These are discussed at meetings in Toronto by the authors with Mr. Symons the provincial agricultural statistician and on occasion with D.B.S. representatives. They are subsequently published by both Federal and Provincial Governments. For British Columbia we reprint the material published in the "Horticultural News Letter" in which conditions are described and estimates made of fruit production for the various crop districts in that province. The information for British Columbia is collected by the provincial agricultural statistician through district horticulturists. In British Columbia practically all fruits produced in the interior are marketed through the British Columbia Tree Fruits Limited. Therefore, the reports of this company constitute a relatively complete tabulation of commercial marketings of Okanagan Valley fruit. This information is used in the calculation of the final estimate of British Columbia fruit production. Up until



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1950 the same technique was possible in the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia where the Nova Scotia Marketing Board was the sole apple marketing agency.

In preparing estimates of fruit production the role of the Bureau of Statistics is not merely a passive one. We receive crop estimates from various classes of correspondents in the different provinces. This raw material must then undergo considerable processing for inclusion in national estimates. For some provinces the Bureau does most of the tabulating work, while for the country as a whole all estimates have to be placed on the same basis with respect to units of measurement, etc.

Every ten years a census of agriculture is taken throughout Canada; this includes a complete enumeration of the acreage and production of the major fruits and vegetables. The census is ordinarily taken as the most adequate benchmark available, the exceptions being perhaps where other agencies take more frequent counts of tree numbers, etc.

The material concerning the vegetable industry is divided into that pertaining to canning crops and that pertaining to the fresh trade. Vegetable acreage unlike tree fruit acreage cannot be regarded as remaining fairly constant from year to year. Therefore, two figures have to be provided; acreage and production.

Our methods of collecting information on the acreage of canning crops are as follows: We send a questionnaire to all vegetable processing establishments, which they fill in, supplying information on the acreage contracted for the various crops that year. We then add up the acreage for each province and this constitutes the report.

The activities undertaken by the Special Crops Unit, concerned with fresh vegetable production, are a relatively new phase of the Bureau's work. The first report to be published was issued in 1949 and covered the period 1940-1948. Vegetable production from the statistician's point of view is quite different from fruit production, in that, vegetables are produced commercially in all provinces and the area suited to their culture is very much less restricted. We feel that in the case of fruit, commercial production corresponds quite closely with total production, and use these figures in calculating estimates of total per capita consumption. In the case of vegetables this assumption is rather less probable and, therefore, our work has as its object, reliable estimates of the commercial production of vegetables.

In the provinces of Ontario and British Columbia, estimates of vegetable crops are made by the provincial Agricultural statistician, in about the same way as are the fruit estimates. Elsewhere, however, this is not done and the Bureau of Statistics conducts surveys of producers to determine total acreage and production of these crops.

The Mailing List Aids Estimates

Our annual estimates are based on information received

from the growers as well as from the processing plants. For the major canning crops, i.e., beans, corn, peas and tomatoes, we obtain the contracted acreages from the processors. In addition we obtain the acreage of vegetables, including the area grown for processing, from the growers themselves. Our mailing lists were taken from the census returns of 1941 and of course will be revised from the 1951 census.

Two surveys of the vegetable industry are made each year. The questionnaires for the first are sent out to the producers on about the last day of May. Our method of estimating acreage is to apply the percentage change indicated by the same growers to the estimate of the previous year. The questionnaire is arranged in such a manner that the growers report the acreage grown for processors separate from the acreage grown for other markets. This was done in order that we obtain the ratio of processing acreage to total acreage planted. We assume that the contracted acreages as reported by the processors are planted and the estimate total acreage by applying the ratio of "processing acreage" to "total acreage", as indicated by the growers themselves, to the contract acreage.

The estimates of production are made as follows. At the beginning of October a second questionnaire is sent out on which the correspondents are asked to report the quantity harvested and the acreage of each crop. This questionnaire is also divided to segregate the acreage for processors. Average yields obtained from this survey are then applied to the acreages estimated from the June survey and total production calculated. In the case of canning crops we also obtain from the Census of Industry purchases by processors of beans, corn, peas and tomatoes and we arrive at an average yield for processing crops by applying the contracted acreage to the purchases. The estimates based on contract acreage and purchases are used as check data and if the purchases by processors exceed the estimate based on average yields obtained from the growers, we adjust the yields sufficiently to cover the amounts purchased by processors.

To sum up; the work of the Special Crops Section in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is carried on by the use of three techniques—what might be called opinion surveys in the case of the fruit crops, where information is received not from producers but from people close to the trade—sample surveys of producers in the case of vegetables and complete coverage of the industry in the case of vegetable acreage for processing purposes. This threefold method of attack is perhaps illustrative of the fact that a diversity of methods has to be used in providing a complete statistical service to almost any industry. This means that we are always ready to revise and improve our methods and indeed much of our work is semi experimental.

"Susie" Visits Brome County

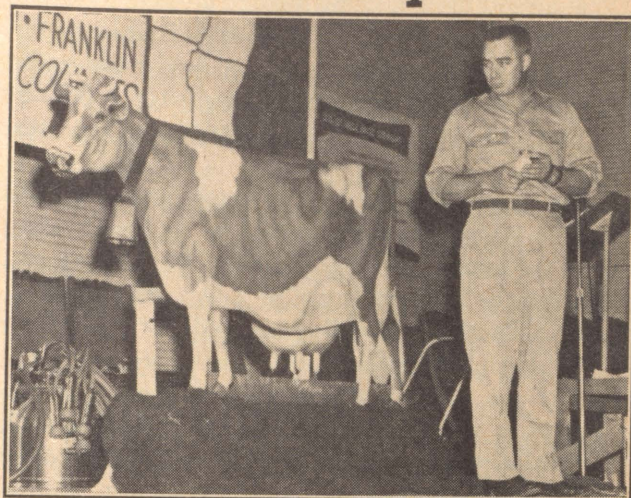
"SUSIE" is a cow that really gets around. She spends most of her time travelling through Vermont, making occasional visits to the Eastern townships of Quebec when invited. She made such a trip to Knowlton in January and received a great welcome from a crowd estimated at over 300. The meeting was organized by the Brome District Council Farm Forum and held at Knowlton High School on January 18, 1952.

"Susie" is the property of the Extension Department of the University of Vermont, and for a wooden cow she is a pretty realistic looking model. The show is put on by Dick Dodge, State Extension Dairyman, University of Vermont. The subject dealt with is entitled "What Mastitis Means To You."

The main worry of all extension men is how to put an idea across effectively so that it will be grasped and acted upon. Mr. Dodge need have no fears on that score, however, for the idea he was trying to get over to the audience, that of a little more care in feeding, handling and milking will in many cases prevent mastitis from invading a herd was put over very effectively, and in a way that should make the lesson stick.

He developed the theme through the use of local talent. Members of the audience were used to demonstrate the causes and cures of mastitis. These people acted the parts of the local agronomer, the implement dealer, the feed dealer, the milk inspector and the neighbour's boy who helped with the chores.

When "Susie" first developed her trouble, the farmer called in the local veterinary who explained what goes on in a cow's udder. He told us how the udder is composed of a great number of grape-like sacs which are surrounded by many small muscles. These sacs fill up with milk during the day. In order to help them to give up their milk, they should be massaged so that the muscles will bear down on them and the milk will flow out. It



Here we see how a dairyman looks when his milk has been refused at the creamery because mastitis was detected.

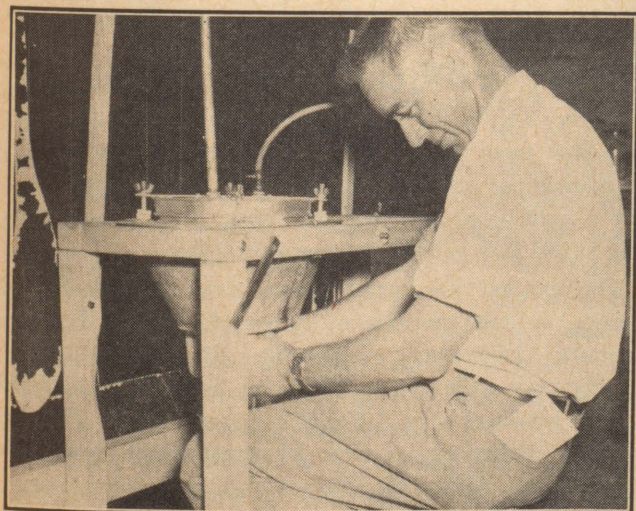
takes from one to two minutes for the muscles to get into action from the time of massaging, and they bear down on the sacs for a period of from five to seven minutes. If the machine is placed on before the sacs have started to release the milk, or left on longer than the time stated, damage will occur to the udder tissue and this is one of the causes of mastitis.

The "vet" further stated that paper towels should always be used when massaging, for they can be thrown away after use, in this way there will be no fear of the disease spreading. "Damage to the udder in any way," he concluded, "may lead to mastitis. If the stalls are too short, and the cow slips udder damage may result, too small an amount of bedding, or occasionally other cows step on a cow's udder, all these are factors which may lead to mastitis."

The use and care of the milking machine is important, not only to prolong the life of the machine but also to guard against getting or spreading mastitis. A suggested method for care of the milking machine was printed in the February issue of the Journal, it might be well to turn back and study this method, or if new copies are needed they can be had on request to this office.

The main factors stressed at this meeting were: the economic loss which results to dairymen who do not guard against mastitis in their dairy herds; the importance of proper milking, sanitation and care of the sensitive udder and teats and care in feeding which while it cannot cause mastitis can aggravate the inflammation when present.

Wild birds belong in the category of unwelcome visitors on poultry farms, the American Veterinary Medical Association says. Starlings, pheasants and crows have been implicated in the spread of several poultry infections, including tuberculosis, Newcastle disease and pullorum disease.



The other side of the picture. This is "Susie's" mastitis-ridden udder being attended to by Dick Dodge.

New Ways of Selling Milk

When a soft drink vending machine and a milk vending machine are standing side by side, the milk machine will win out in sales everytime. This is good news to the milk producer, people want milk—fresh cold milk every time they can get it rather than soft drinks and other forms of "pop".

Cornell University has been carrying out experiments with milk vending machines placed in downtown offices and on the campus. A dime placed in the machine will bring forth a half-pint bottle of milk, either plain or chocolate. The latter outsells plain milk by about three to one. Most of the sales, it was found, occurred in the middle of the morning and of the afternoon. This was an important point because it showed that when milk was available people would drink it in preference to other forms of refreshment.



Milk is the basis of one of Canada's largest industries. New ways of selling means more stability for the dairyman.

All this should be of great interest to the dairy industries of Canada and the United States. The long term trends in milk are drawing more milk away from the production of butter and cheese, and channelling it into concentrated products and fluid sales. This movement is guiding milk away from the low priced markets and into the higher priced markets. This is move in the right direction for as more milk can be moved into these two higher priced markets, especially the fluid market, dairy farmers' incomes will increase.

Another point of interest which the researchers found was that sales from these machines increased greatly during the summer months. This is a point of considerable importance to the milk producer, for it offers him an additional market at a time when his production is increasing with the consequent danger of more "off" days.

It might be well worth the time spent if the Montreal Milk Producers Association were to carry on a similar

survey within the confines of Montreal. There is no shortage of milk for fluid sales. Indeed the more farmers that can produce for the fluid market, the greater the degree of stability that can be enjoyed by the dairy industry. Farmers won't produce milk for butter at prevailing prices on a year round basis, or at all if there are alternatives, but they will produce for the fluid market—stable year round production.

Here is a method of selling milk which, whether the amounts sold be large or small reaches its peak selling operation when the farmer has reached his peak production—that at least will act as a stabilizing influence.

Revenues And Costs Up

Total revenues of Canadian farmers during 1951 has been estimated by the Bureau of Statistics at \$2,819,400,000, and Quebec follows Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta with \$432,758,000, considerably higher than in 1950 when the figure was \$361,651,000.

There are 154,669 occupied farms in Quebec, and this means that the average income per farm was \$2,798.02, \$460.00 more than in 1950.

That is one side of the picture, but there is another; the great increase in costs of feed, labour and machinery, all of which enter into the cost of production. Although total revenue may be up, this does not mean that the farmer is better off at the end of 1951 than he was a year ago.

There is reason to be optimistic about the prospects for 1952, but at the same time one can look for a still further rise in the cost of operations. Therefore, everything possible that can be done to reduce one's production costs should be done. Just as in any other business, profit in farming comes from selling one's products for more than they cost to produce. Since there is little the individual farmer can do to reduce the cost of things he has to buy, his only control over his profits is to see that his production costs are kept as low as possible.

Honey Production Well Maintained

Quebec's 3,900 honey producers made 5,044,000 pounds of honey from 69,100 colonies in 1951, an average of 73 pounds per colony. Compared with the last two, 1951 was a good year and the total value of the production was \$1,091,000, a 66% increase over 1950.

The largest production came from the Richelieu district, in the counties of Bagot, Chambly, Iberville, Laprairie, Missisquoi, Napierville, Richelieu, Rouville, St. Hyacinthe, St. John, Vercheres and Yamaska, with a total production of 1,621,670 pounds. Other districts in order of importance were Montreal North, Montreal South, Three Rivers, the Ottawa Valley, Quebec, Eastern Townships, Charlevoix-Saguenay, Lower St. Lawrence, Abitibi-Temiscamingue, Gaspé.

Foot and Mouth Disease Outbreak

FOOT and Mouth Disease, or Aphthous Fever, is caused by a very small filterable virus, one of the smallest known. The disease is an acute, highly communicable disease of cloven footed animals. It chiefly affects cattle and hogs, but goats, sheep, buffalo, deer and antelope are also susceptible. Horses and poultry are not susceptible, and dogs and cats have not been found to become infected under natural conditions. Rats may carry the disease, and man himself is partly susceptible.

Blisters form on the membranes of the mouth and on the skin between the toes and above the hooves of susceptible animals on the third or fourth day following the primary fever. These blisters or vesicles are extremely painful, and the victim is very lame and is usually unable to eat. The fluid in the blisters is loaded with the virus, which, if kept cold, may live on clothing, straw, vehicles etc., for several months. Frozen or chilled meat from infected animals remains infective for 100 days or more. There are several types of the virus; a mild form may cause severe crippling and a mortality of 3%, while a more virulent one may cause the death of 30% to 50% of affected animals, if allowed to progress.

The disease is first recognized by the appearance of lameness, excessive drooling and the rapid spread in the herd. Every veterinarian in Canada has been alerted and has been asked to be on the look-out for any suggestive symptoms. If such symptoms are found then Veterinarians of the Department of Agriculture are to be notified *immediately*. *Samples for laboratory examination must not under any circumstances be collected* unless the collection is authorized by the Veterinary Director General of Canada. The reason for this is obvious; if a poorly equipped person opened an infected animal's mouth, or otherwise handles a case, he might well contaminate his hands and clothing, and would, in turn, contaminate anything else he touched, and thus spread the disease. A properly equipped Veterinary Inspector has rubber clothing, boots, and other material which can be thoroughly disinfected. He makes arrangements for all diagnostic work to be carried out on the premises. Fortunately the virus can be readily destroyed by alkaline disinfectants and formaldehyde. It has been found that a very thorough spraying of infected and strictly quarantined premises will render them safe for livestock after a certain length of time. In the U.S.A., following the outbreak in California in 1924, the quarantined premises were tested by putting susceptible cattle and hogs in the buildings and pens under strict supervision, as test subjects, before livestock production was resumed.

Canada's past record in preventing the spread of devastating animal diseases has been excellent and unsurpassed by any country in the world. For highly contagious diseases such as Foot and Mouth Disease the drastic

slaughter method is always employed, and all neighbouring territory is kept under quarantine for 60 or 90 days after all evidence of the disease has disappeared. The affected herds are shot and buried deeply with quick-lime. Because of the rapid action following the diagnosis the chances of a devastating spread from the Regina area has been greatly decreased, and the wisdom of the drastic method of control should soon be evident.

In certain European countries, and in Mexico, where this disease is endemic, the slaughter policy had to be discarded because of the severe effect upon the country's economy. In place of this method a programme of wholesale vaccination of animals in large areas has been adopted. The vaccines are made from the affected tongues of inoculated animals, but the trouble is that a vaccine of one type will not protect against the virus of another type of Foot and Mouth Disease. Thus, while vaccination and local quarantine is a possible method in a country where the disease is rampant there are many technical difficulties, and it is to be hoped that it will never be necessary in Canada.

The present situation has caused an embargo against livestock and livestock products for export. How long this will last depends on the success of the programme of eradication, but it will undoubtedly be a severe blow to our livestock industry. However, perhaps it is of value to know that "it can happen here", and this outbreak will serve to stimulate renewed interest in the important problem of contagious disease. The big question at present is in regard to the source of this outbreak. How did the virus get to Saskatchewan? Virologists assure us that birds take too long to migrate from Mexico to Canada to be able to carry a living virus, and in any event there are no migrations in February.

It will be very valuable information if the source of the virus in Saskatchewan can be discovered. The virus, of course, will be carefully typed, and this might give some indication of its source. The chances of the infection having been carried by an imported animal are remote, due to our present regulations on imports, and to the fact that living carrier animals are uncommon. We have good reason to believe that the investigation will be very thorough and complete so that our future guards against such catastrophes will be as efficient as possible in this modern age of rapid travel.

In the meantime it is to be hoped that our government officers will get the complete cooperation of everybody in the areas involved, and that the urgent necessity of stringent regulation of movement of people and commodities will be fully understood. This disease must be stamped out completely and immediately—there can be no half measures. The alternative is the ruination of our livestock industry.

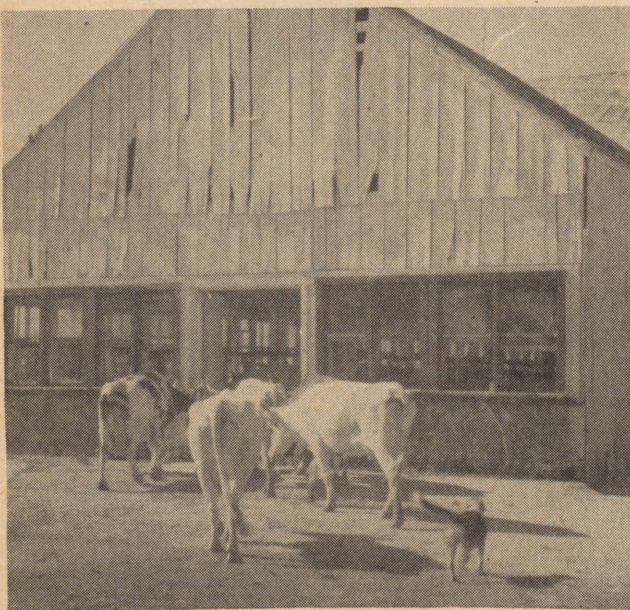
Information Please!

This section should make interesting reading, for it is given over to the problems of our readers. Problems sent in by Farm Forum and other groups will be dealt with here.

IT'S EASY enough to pick out the good farms from the bad—the good farmer, the efficient manager keeps his place looking in good shape, he's proud of it. A farm serves a dual purpose, it is both home and work. The city worker can leave his place of employment at the end of the day, but the farmer merely goes from the barn to the house—they are all one unit, a place for work, but also a place for rest, relaxation and enjoyment.

The efficient manager bears this in mind when he is scheduling his work, for improvements on the house are just as important as improvements on the barn and implements—the one improves working conditions, the other improves the enjoyments of leisure hours. A well painted home, a neatly kept garden mean a lot at the end of the day when rest is sought. A good home and surroundings is a morale builder for the whole farm family, and it certainly gives a good impression to anybody passing by on the road.

Of course, a neat place is not the whole story, a well tended farm, free from noxious weeds and other parasites is a "must" on all successful commercial farms—a well-kept home usually goes with a well-kept farm. Sometimes, however, the fault lies over the line fence. Often the farm next door is not particularly well tended, and if it is neglected the consequences may be serious to all the surrounding area. This question was brought up by a



The missing slats in this barn are signs that repairs are urgently needed before the work of decay goes too far.

Quebec Farm Forum group not too long ago—we believe that it is important enough to warrant publication in the Journal, for the neglected farm works havoc with all the surrounding area, it is something that should be dealt with once and for all.

The question was answered by R. Barabe, Chief, Weed Division, Quebec Government.

Question: "How can we best deal with the problem of a neglected farm becoming a menace to other farms in the locality. What can be done concerning weed control etc? Is there provision for fines?"

Answer: "The first thing to do under the circumstances is to try to convince the owner of the neglected farm that he must destroy or mow the weeds before the seeds ripen.

Municipal corporations that can afford it, should have the necessary equipment, such as a power-sprayer for the application of herbicides, to help owners in the fight against noxious plants."

Mr. Barabe enclosed a copy of the Noxious Weeds Act, drawing special attention to certain regulations stated therein. These regulations stated that "Every municipal corporation may, and, upon the demand in writing of twenty-five ratepayers who are farmers, shall appoint, before the first of May each year, one or more inspectors charged with the enforcement of this division within the limits of the municipality."

The regulations then went on to say that if the person who owned or operated the farm neglects to comply with the provisions of this division, it will be the inspectors job to give him special notice to comply within eight days. Further the act goes on to say that if these weeds are not destroyed within the eight days, then the inspector can either destroy the weeds or have them destroyed, at the expense of the man upon whose property they are.

Maybe some of us are not sure how many types of plants are considered noxious weeds by the government, and should, therefore, be destroyed under the terms of the act. There are thirty-nine different kinds listed in the act—that is an awful lot of weeds. If you want to see what they are the information can be supplied privately, as there is little to be gained by printing the names of thirty-nine weeds.

The act further states that these plants are considered weeds only when "they grow on the borders of roads, lanes or streets of municipalities, along railways, transmission lines, ditches, on farm lands vacant or unoccupied lots."

If a copy of the Noxious Weeds Act is desired, then it is suggested that a letter be dropped to the Department of Agriculture, Quebec, P.Q.

Potato Marketing Board Unconstitutional

THE Provincial Supreme Court declared the Prince Edward Island Agricultural Products Marketing Board to be invalid in a judgment handed down recently. The Board had been set up under powers granted the producers by provincial legislation which in turn stemmed from an act of the Federal government, the Federal Marketing Legislation or Bill 82 as it is more commonly known.

The Justice ruled that "the Board, being a purely Provincial creature, and in no way responsible to the Parliament of Canada, cannot receive delegated powers from the Federal Parliament." The judgment went on to rule "that the powers conferred on the Board by the Provincial Legislature to regulate transactions wholly within the Province are valid but that the scheme in general is ultra vires."

The decision has created considerable stir among the potato growers of the Island province, and it is their intention to press the Provincial government to have the matter brought up to the Supreme Court of Canada for a final judgment.

The ruling may have repercussions well outside the confines of Prince Edward Island, for in declaring the Board invalid the Court also cast doubt upon the validity of Bill 82, under whose jurisdiction the Cheese producers of Ontario are operating their Central Selling Agency through which they have marketed upwards of 20,000,000 pounds of cheese in the United Kingdom last year. Also the British Columbia Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Board is operating under provincial legislation similar to that set up by the potato growers of P.E.I. and has

been regulating export and inter-provincial trade in a wide variety of fruit and vegetables.

These marketing boards are being set up by the various interested parties in order to give the farmer more control over the marketing of his products. The intention of all marketing boards are two-fold, first, more orderly marketing procedures, and secondly, removal of some of the more violent price fluctuations which plague agricultural producers.

Mr. D. A. MacDonald, Chairman of the Potato Marketing Board in a statement issued after the decision was handed down said that "In the opinion of the legal minds who drafted the statute confirmed by the personnel of the Canada Department of Justice and the elected representatives of the Canadian people, this legislation was within the competency of the Parliament of Canada." In conclusion he stated that he was sure that "agricultural interests throughout this Province and all Canada will continue to seek—and ultimately obtain, the same measure of self-determination and security enjoyed by other citizens of Canada."

Continuing in the same vein Mr. J. Lincoln Dewar, secretary of the P.E.I. Federation of Agriculture said that "the present decision is one of numerous set-backs, which agricultural producers have received in their efforts, during the past twenty years, to gain a measure of control over the marketing of their own products. Eventually legislation will be framed, which will leave without question the right of the producer to a definite right to say where, when, how and by whom, farm products will be channelled into both inter-provincial and export trade."

Farm Forum Visitors

Farm Forum continues to attract the interest of visitors from other lands. On Monday, February 4, Miss Georgia Tarsouli of Greece and Mr. Johann Zyla of Austria attended local Farm Forum meetings in Ontario. Earlier this season, local groups were visited by Pierre Navaux, a Unesco official from Paris, France, and by Father Rodriguez, adult educator from Colombia, South America. Arne Altern, farm broadcaster of Norway, called in at the National Farm Forum office.

Mr. Zyla is also on a Unesco fellowship and is particularly interested in rural adult education. He is employed in that field in Austria and, like Miss Tarsouli, spent some time in the United States before coming to Canada. Mr. Zyla attended the Brampton East Forum. Both he and Miss Tarsouli intend to visit more Forums. They want to make a fairly detailed study of the Farm Forum project, during their stay in Canada.

Since 1869

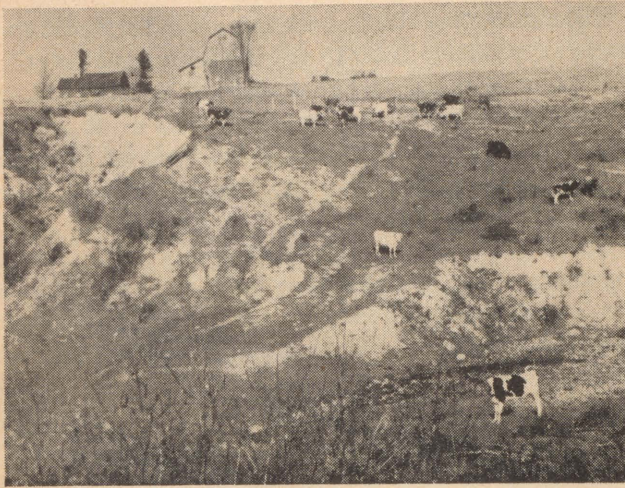
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Pastures Are Important



It is almost impossible for these cattle to gain an adequate diet from this eroded, run down pasture, but—

ONE of the most important and often one of the most neglected section of any farm is the permanent pasture. Year after year the cows are turned out in the spring on the same old piece of sod—pasture that is often thin and sparse means that cows have to work hard for feed with the inevitable result that their milk production suffers.

For approximately seven months of the year milk is produced under conditions of high cost in Canada, it is, therefore, essential that during the remaining months the costs of milk production should be as low as possible in order to even out the cost of returns throughout the whole year.

In growing cultivated crops the farmer spends considerable amounts of time and labour in manuring and fertilizing the seed bed, in cultivating and harrowing etc, while the permanent pasture usually receives only secondary treatment.

Old pastures should be torn up with a field cultivator, disk or spring-toothed harrow, and reseeded with a mixture of grasses and legumes. During the year of renovation, it will be necessary to fence off certain of the pasture fields being worked for a period of from three to four months until the seedlings become well established which may put too big a strain on the existing facilities, if this is the case then the programme can be carried out over a period of several years, only working on small sections at a time.

The second year after the renovation has begun, however, is when the farmer is really in a position to "cash in", for he has a considerably greater amount of feed for a given acreage—feed that is succulent and tasty and containing a much greater amount of the

essential minerals and vitamins. In addition the cows will not have to forage for their feed, and milk production will increase.

To keep pasture, grasses and legumes in high state of productivity, liberal amounts of fertilizer should be applied. Nitrogen is an essential part of any fertilizer applied to pastures. The increased growth which will follow the application of nitrogen fertilizer will quickly use up the available supplies of potash, phosphorus and lime in the soils. It is essential, therefore, to also apply mineral fertilizers to the soils every few years.

Good pastures which are given well balanced applications of fertilizer far outstrip in productivity pastures that are starved for fertilizer. In addition herds can be carried on heavy producing pastures approximately three and one-half times as long with increased milk production and consequently bigger milk cheques at the end of the month.

Rich fertilized pastures contain a high percentage of crude protein, and are equal to many of the supplements in feeding value pound for pound. In these days of rising prices for the things farmers buy, and decreasing prices for the things he sells it is essential that the highest possible returns be had from pasture feeding during the summer months. In any milk shed area pasture represents the easy low cost way of producing milk. Farmers throughout the Montreal milk shed area should, therefore, bear this in mind when they are planning their years work.



—deep rooted grasses, well supplied with nutrients will provide a balanced diet at low cost to the producer.

Improper mixing of paints and failure to clean walls thoroughly before painting, are the two most common mistakes made by the average householder when he undertakes to paint his own home.

Trends In Farming

CANADIAN hog production has increased, and is likely to stay up for some considerable time. Even if the Eastern producer cuts back his production, which he is likely to do, there is every likelihood that the Western producer faced with a large crop of feed grain including much wheat that will not be fit for human consumption will seek to get rid of this surplus by feeding it to his hogs—this will have the effect of increasing the number of hogs in Canada, that is, the increase in the West will more than offset the decrease in the East. The outlook for the hog market, therefore, is for a continuation of the present price structure at least for the coming year.

The United Kingdom is paying Denmark \$34.56 for the first 110,000 tons of bacon, to be increased to \$39.51 from then on, this is a substantial increase on the price paid to Canada in the last contract, there is little likelihood of a further contract with Canada being made, however, for the dollar position of the United Kingdom is bad—it will get worse before it gets better. It would seem that Canada can wipe this market off for a considerable time. In addition as European production increases Canada's chances for a share of the United Kingdom market will become more remote regardless of the dollar position.



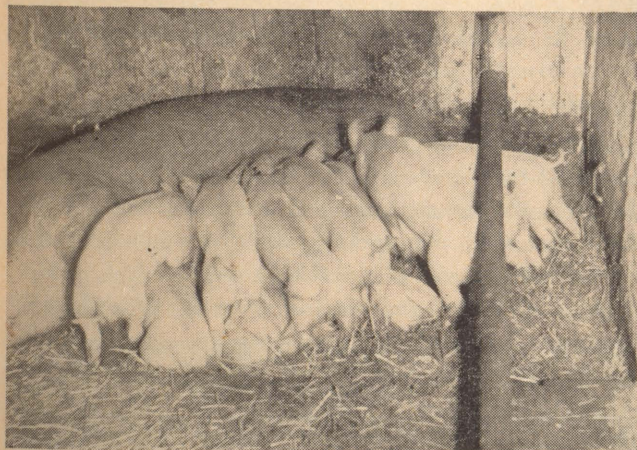
The number of cows in Canada is decreasing, but the milk of those that remain is being channelled into more profitable uses.

which pay off better. Fluid sales top the list here, concentrated products follow. The indications are that we will see a continuation of this trend in the future—we can, therefore, look to further decreases in butter and cheese production in the future as farmers continue to increase fluid sales and condensary shipments. Production of butter during 1950 decreased 24.5 million pounds over the previous year, while cheddar cheese production declined by 21 million pounds during the same period.

Some Canadians think we are producing as much as we can and that most of the arable land in the country is now in use. But increased production does not necessarily require more soil. It may be achieved by getting more out of the existing farm acreage. An announcement by the National Fertilizer Association verifies this. The Association said that if grasslands in the United States were fertilized as recommended by the nation's agricultural colleges, the additional fertilizer would have made possible the production of almost 3,000,000 extra tons of beef. Moreover, if adequate amounts of fertilizer had been applied to land devoted to field crops, U.S. farmers could have increased their corn output by 22 per cent, wheat by 13 per cent and cotton by 28 per cent.

If this could be done across the border, the same should be possible in Canada where facilities to produce fertilizers and other essential agricultural chemicals have kept pace with increased demands in recent years.

Immediate burning or deep burial of poultry that die from disease is the surest way to keep infected carcasses out of the reach of free-flying birds.



Hit and miss farm production should be a thing of the past. A study of market conditions would enable the farmer to gauge when to have these young fellows ready for the market.

While Canadian milk production has been decreasing steadily for a number of years, the amount of milk going into fluid sales has increased for the last three years. The Montreal market followed the national pattern in this respect, increasing by 4,762,000 million quarts from 1948 to 1950. This drop in milk production coupled with the increase in fluid sales has meant changes in milk utilization—factory made butter and cheese have decreased, concentrated milk products, ice cream and fluid sales have increased. Farmers are moving out of butter because it does not pay them a satisfactory return to ship to the local creamery—milk is being channelled into lines



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Apple Growers Got Down To Business

THE winter meeting of the Pomological Society was of a pattern which other organizations could well copy; it was not a cut-and-dried procedure with the delegates half-heartedly voting in favour of anything that had been worked out by the executive, with a good many of them out of the hall most of the time. The pomologists really got down to business from the very first, and practically everybody present had something to say and said it.

The two items which caused all the discussion were the advertising campaign and the application of grading regulations. As for the campaign, everyone agreed that it was a good thing and should be continued. The delegates listened attentively while Mr. Normandin explained what had been done to remind the buying public that Quebec apples are second to none; in 1950, \$5,892.18 was spent, and in 1951, \$6,536.12. The 1951 campaign ran from September 17 to December 14, with an additional period from January 15 to February 15, and every convenient medium of publicity was used. But the trouble arose, not from the way the campaign was run, but how it was financed. The Society last year agreed on a levy of 1 cent per tree from each member as a means of raising funds to pay for advertising; but, as it turned out, few members kept their bargain. Contributions from individual growers amounted to only \$700—the rest came from co-operatives which subscribed certain lump sums, and from Provincial Government. Both the co-ops and the individuals who contributed last year were firm in their resolve not to do it again unless everyone did; they see no reason why advertising which helps all growers should be paid for by a few. One group stated that if they continued to spend money for advertising, they would spend it to advertize their own district's offerings and no others.

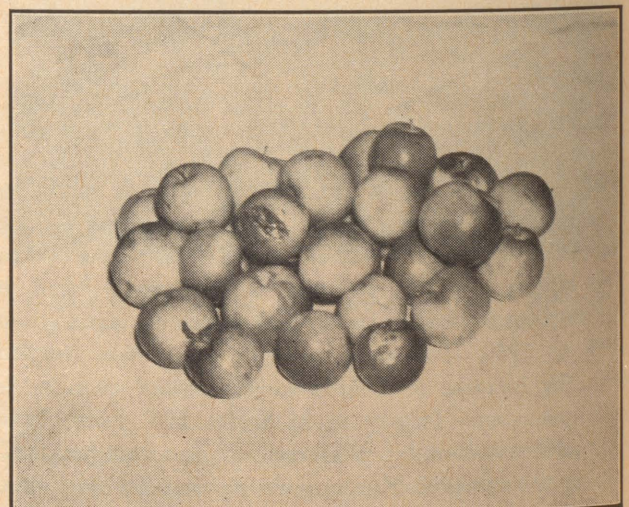
There were charges and counter charges. It was suggested from the floor that the directors should have been more efficient in getting the pledged subscriptions in—which was countered by a recital of the various ways in which the directors had tried to do just that. It was suggested that collectors, paid on a commission basis, be engaged to visit every member and get his cheque; but this wasn't favourably received. Then, as suggestions to replace the 1 cent levy, came schemes to place a special tax on insecticides and fungicides (ruled out because impossible to administer); the sale of grade stickers; the sale of

trademarks—also turned down. The upshot of it was that it was decided to depend on the 1 cent levy again, in the hope that most growers would co-operate. As a matter of fact, well-intentioned growers signed a promise to pay the levy at the close of one of the meetings.

Retiring president Floyd Stevenson was far from satisfied with conditions in the industry, and said so in his opening speech. "The time of narrowmindedness and 'I can get by with anything' is about at an end," he said, "We have thousands of dollars invested, and all our labour up to the present time, and we do not intend to have this cast to the wind by half of us trying to build and the other half trying to tear down."

Marketing of immature fruit was one of his complaints. McIntosh was on the market last fall two or three weeks before its season; nothing but an effort by the greedy grower to make an extra dollar to the detriment of the man who waits until his crop is ready.

Dumping of low grade fruit was another. Poor quality fruit, sold for a few cents to peddlers, eventually reaches the consumer in far from good condition, and is a poor advertisement of our apple growing possibilities, making a bad showing beside the good fruit sent into this province by other apple growing areas of Canada. Why shouldn't the consumer, viewing the two side by side, choose the imported apples?



This is the kind of apple conscientious growers try to keep off the market.

This whole business of low-grade apples, and the application or non-application of the grading regulations, was thoroughly aired at an evening meeting that went on until after midnight. Minister of Agriculture Barré was there, and so was the chief of the Horticulture Service, J. H. Lavoie. Current regulations require that apples be graded by the seller, but not by the grower. Mr. Lavoie was convinced that it would be impossible to insist on grading on the farm; growers wouldn't stand for it, and the Department hasn't enough inspectors to enforce the law if it were in force. Mr. Barré was asked how it was that grading regulations could be applied to maple products, when that industry was threatened by a boycott by American buyers, but that similar regulations couldn't be applied to apples. The maple products regulations, he pointed out, were designed to prevent adulteration; not the same thing as selling small apples.

C. M. Petch looked to the future. At the rate apple production is increasing in Quebec, at the end of five years, unless marketing improves, the growers will be facing bankruptcy. The problem is a tremendous one, and the future of the industry depends on the finding of a solution quickly.

The upshot of the meeting was that the government would do all it could to see that apples were properly sold by grade in the stores, taking into account the number of inspectors it has available for the purpose.

Storage Space Sought

The Minister also had something to say about storage plants. What he would like to see is one main cold-storage agency for the whole province, co-operatively owned, which would also act as a central marketing agency. He fears the competitive effect of many small co-operative storages, operating independently of one another in selling their stock. While admitting that the larger storages now

in operation do consult one another on sales, he could not feel hopeful that this state of affairs would continue as the storage plants multiplied. The great weakness in our marketing system, he thought, lies in the fact that there are so many agencies selling apples.

He is sold on the co-operative idea, naturally; but he is also convinced that a co-operative should be organized only when it has reasonable chance of survival. And groups coming to him for assistance in organizing cold-storage co-ops in the future will have to have good arguments to back up their requests.

Papers Read

To hear the various speakers who had been invited to present papers, the meeting divided into French and English sections, each group hearing the same talk in their own language.

Dr. K. Kay of the Industrial Health Laboratory at Ottawa, discussed the possible dangers of exposure while spraying with Parathion, and left his audience pretty much in the dark while he illustrated his talk with charts. Charlie Petch and A.A. Beaulieu warned growers against the four pests which appear to be most likely to be dangerous in 1952: the red-banded leaf roller, the plum curculio, European red mite and the budmoth. Control measures were suggested, but as these are of interest mainly to apple growers, who will find the remedies in the spray guide (put out this year in a much more usable format) we will omit any detailed report on this part of the talks.

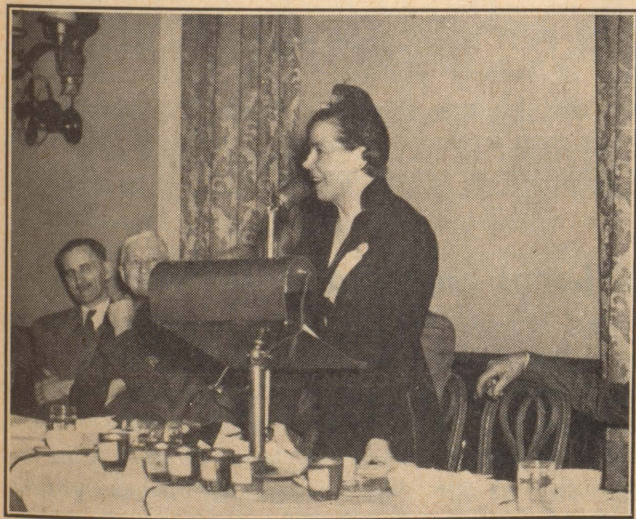
The relation of fungicides to total production, and the control of apple scab in 1952, were also dealt with.

Resolutions

Various items became the subject of resolutions adopted by the meeting. One, in apparent retaliation for the subsidies accorded to growers in B.C. and Nova Scotia for loss on the 1950 crop, suggested a grant to Quebec apple growers of \$250,000 to be used as capital to construct additional facilities for the handling and progressing of low grade apples in Quebec, to remove them from the fresh fruit market. The Society went on record as being opposed to any Federal subsidy to apple growers that has no national application.

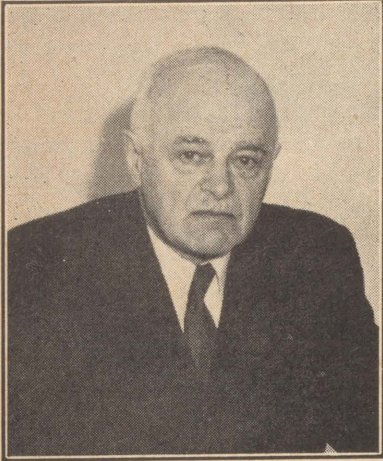
Apple cider is still desired, and the Provincial Government was again asked to legalize the manufacture, distribution and sale of cider in Quebec. And with the growing importance of processed apple products, the Federal Division of Horticulture was asked to intensify its research on which varieties and which products are likely to best satisfy consumer demand.

J. E. Duchesne stepped into the presidency, and Harold Palmer of Hemmingford was elected vice-president. The board of directors includes Messrs. R. P. Fernand, G. Beaudin, N. Morin, G. Noiseux, O. Pelletier, G. A. Baillargeon, H. Laberge, G. C. Petch and J. E. Normandin. Jacques Berthiaume will continue as secretary.



Miss Henriette Rouleau of the Consumer Section, Federal Department of Agriculture, was the guest speaker. The Pomological Society broke with tradition when they invited a woman speaker, but everyone was happy about their choice.

A New Hand At The Helm At Lennoxville



On the tenth of February J. A. Ste. Marie relinquished active control of the operations of the Experimental Station at Lennoxville and went onto the pension list, after thirty five years of devoted service to Agriculture.

One can attend few gatherings of farmers, be they livestock breeders, apple growers, co-

operators, seed growers, to name but a few, without finding Mr. Ste. Marie there, usually taking an active part in the programme. Governmental organizations, both provincial and federal, have called on his knowledge and experience for assistance in formulating plans, and always find him willing to help to the best of his ability. The extent of his participation in agricultural affairs may be judged from a listing of some of the activities he has taken part in during his career. He graduated from Macdonald College in 1916 and went to Ottawa where he was in the Livestock Division for four years. In 1921 he was taken on the Quebec extension staff and took part in organizing the first series of young breeders' clubs. From 1921 to 1937 he was Director of the Experimental Station at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, and has been Director of the Station at Lennoxville since 1937.

He has held office in countless agricultural societies. He has been president of the Belgian Horse Breeders Association of Quebec, of the National Ayrshire Breeders' Association, vice-president of the Canadian Percheron Breeders' Association; director of the Purebred Breeders' Association, of the Quebec Jersey Breeders' Association, and director of the Quebec Research Committee, of the Quebec Pasture Committee, of the Fertilizer Board, of the Committee in charge of the Barley Contest and the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. He is a charter member of the Agricultural Institute of Canada and of the Quebec Forestry Association, of which he was president for three consecutive years.

This would appear to be enough to keep him busy, in addition to his regular work at the Station, but he also found time to do his part in municipal affairs. He is a member and former director of the Sherbrooke Chamber of Commerce, of the Eastern Townships Board of Trade and of the Eastern Townships Settlement Society. He has taken an active part in the operations of the Sher-

brooke fair, as a director and as president in 1950 and again in 1951, and has been on the board of directors of the Provincial Exposition at Quebec for twenty years.

In his work at Lennoxville, the goal which he kept before him was to make contributions which would improve agricultural production while reducing costs. At Ste Anne de la Pocatiere he did much work on pasture and field crop improvement, and continued this research at Lennoxville. At both Stations he contributed a great deal in introducing the idea of better pastures and field crops through the use of more lime and fertilizers, and was responsible to a large extent for the introduction into Quebec of green hay for silage, Ladino clover and, latterly, the loafing barn, the trench silo and the pole barn. Besides, he supervised studies on ways and means of reducing the cost of beef production, never neglecting dairy cattle, swine and poultry studies.

New Director Appointed



The newly-appointed acting officer-in-charge is Dr. Ernest Mercier, who needs but little introduction to farmers of Eastern Canada. He was put in charge of the artificial insemination unit at St. Hyacinthe when it was opened in 1947 and got it running before he was transferred to Lennoxville two years ago to take charge of the research in Animal Husbandry there.

He obtained his B.S.A. from Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, and his Ph.D. from Cornell later. He has a good knowledge of farmers' problems and is highly qualified to take over his new post. We expect Dr. Mercier will render great service to farmers of the Eastern Townships in particular and of the province in general.

Local Seed Potatoes Bonused

Local growers of seed potatoes are being helped to move their stocks by the policy of the Department of Agriculture of allowing a grant of \$300 for every 600-bag car of potatoes sold. The bonus applies to seed potatoes, quality Foundation and Foundation-A, grown in the Province of Quebec, and may be claimed only by growers residing in commercial seed production centres.

The Co-operative Federee is the official marketing agency, and will accept orders only from officially recognized societies or organizations.

Pure Bred Breeders Review the Year

THE future of the horse in agriculture and the health of dairy herds were the two principle items of discussion at the meetings of the various pure-bred breeders associations held in Montreal during February.

Both Percheron and Belgian breeders expressed alarm at the rapid rate at which horses are being replaced by tractors on our farms, and opinion seemed to be that the government should do something about the situation into which breeders were being forced. The Belgian meeting went on record as approving joint action by all horse breeders, no matter which breed they preferred, to do something to save horse breeding in this province. The Percheron breeders, while expecting that the price level for work horses might show an upward trend before long, decided to place their problems in the lap of the government. These decisions were boiled down into a resolution presented to and adopted by the general meeting of all pure-bred livestock breeders, a resolution which asked the government to increase the premium now in effect on stallions.

Hog breeders, of whom 241 are now members of the society, heard that our hog population has reached 1,053,000 head and that during the year 2,295 had been registered and 1,224 boars had received superior registry.

Sheep breeders were told that Quebec is the only province in Canada to have registered an increase in sheep breeding during the past year, and heard Pierre Labrecque promise that government help in importing choice subjects to improve the breeds would be continued.

At the general meeting, a resolution was adopted urging the government to speed up the work of testing for brucellosis, so that exports to the United States markets could be facilitated. (Obviously, with the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in this country, exports to the States will not be in the picture for some time to come.)

Revision of Basis of Milk Payment Suggested

Dr. Henri Berard, who is Director of the Dairy School at St. Hyacinthe, thought the time has come to give serious consideration to a different method of evaluating milk—one that will not depend entirely on its fat content, but rather one that will take into consideration other non-fat constituents.

The Babcock test, developed some fifty years ago for the rapid determination of the fat content of a sample of milk, has ever since been the basis on which milk has been valued, and breeding programmes have been planned to obtain cows giving high butter-fat testing milk. But there are other solids in milk whose nutritive value may be higher than the fat, which are not being taken into consideration at all, either when valuing the milk, or when valuing a cow's production.

Canada's population is growing rapidly, and Dr. Berard felt that more and more milk would be moving into the fluid trade, which now accounts for 28% of Quebec's total production. Also, increased volume of manufacture of concentrated milk products is creating another outlet for fluid milk. Fat content may be less important on these markets, and it is time we were thinking seriously about some other means of determining the sale price of milk, and the value of the animals that produce it.

The general society has a membership of 4,186, and comprises eleven separate organizations. A delegate from each of the subsidiary societies is on the board of directors of the general society. Roland Pigeon was elected president for the coming year.

Pierre Labrecque, as guest speaker at the dinner meeting, endeavoured to forecast the livestock industry's prospects for 1952. He envisaged about the same agricultural production as in 1951, with, on the whole, prices remaining firm. He could see no prospect for any great shortage of any commodities, nor, on the other hand, for any large surpluses. He was a little apprehensive about the hog situation. Prices have already softened for pork, and in view of the present grain situation in the West, and the possibility of increased hog production in the Prairie Provinces, he felt that there might be more hog marketings than could be absorbed at present prices; and the situation might worsen should beef prices also decline.

He could not see any prospect of over-production of dairy products, although efforts must be made to find export markets for cheese and concentrated milk products.

In poultry, he felt that prices for eggs and meat would settle at a higher level than prevailed in 1951, but emphasized that no great expansion in poultry raising should be undertaken.



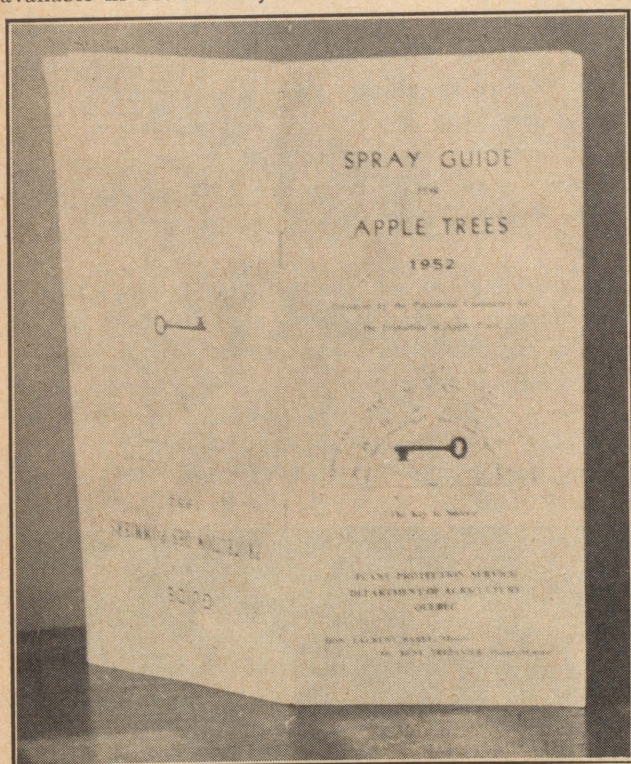
Delegates to the Quebec Purebred Breeders' Association during the luncheon interlude.

The Spray Guide Has Been Dressed Up

Protection of fruit trees against insects and disease is one of the chief concerns of many Quebec growers, and a properly conducted programme of spraying, started at the proper time and continued throughout the summer, is indispensable to success.

The Plant Protection Committee of the Department of Agriculture has for many years provided growers with advice on the best ways of controlling the insects and diseases which may be expected, in the form of a "Spray Guide for Apple Trees"; a large sheet designed to be hung in the barn for easy reference. The latest edition of the guide has been prepared in a new shape; the large sheet has been replaced with a small booklet which fits easily into a pocket, contains all the essential information, and carries both French and English text.

Copies of the guide are available from the Department of Agriculture; other guides available have to do with protection of vegetables, cereal crops, potatoes, ornamental plants and the use of herbicides. The latter three are available in French only.



Quebec Bursary Winner Graduates

Me. Jean Ringuet, who was awarded one of the study bursaries provided by the Research Council of the Department of Agriculture, has just been granted his M.Sc. degree by the University of Michigan and has been taken on the staff of the Department as inspector and provincial technical director of tree nurseries. His graduate work was done in the field of plant pathology, entomology and horticulture.

Our Methods Praised By British

The "rational farm operation" programme proposed by the Department of Agriculture some time ago, and endorsed by many Quebec farmers, has had practical results already. A considerable number of farmers in all counties of the province, encouraged by their agronomes and under the general directions of the Field Crops Service have planned their operations in accordance with this plan. This seems to be one of the best methods yet hit upon for getting information about the best methods of farming across to the average farmer.

It is interesting to note that the United Kingdom committee that visited Canada in 1950 to observe our farming methods found much of interest in this policy. In the words of their report on the trip, "A plan which has never been tried here (in the United Kingdom) is the system of 'rational operation of farms' which appears to be one of the most useful in vogue in Canada, especially in the Province of Quebec. The object of the plan is to improve farm operations through a definite five-year plan of soil, livestock and crop improvement. The plan is carried out under the direction of agricultural technicians. The farms on which these plans are being put into effect serve as demonstration farms for the surrounding areas." The committee also found words with which to praise the Agricultural Merit Competition.

Herbicides To Be Tested

A fair proportion of the work of the Weeds Division of the Department of Agriculture this summer will be studies on chemical means of destroying weeds; testing new and old products so that ways and means of keeping weeds under control can be passed on to Quebec growers.

The work done so far has been mostly on the treatment of weeds in crops of carrots, onions and corn. Most carrot growers are now using an oil which, applied when the young plants have formed two true leaves, kills the weeds without harming the carrots. At this stage, control is effective and no damage is done to the crop; but if the application is delayed until the carrots are about the size of a pencil, it is likely that they will have an oily taste when harvested.

Treatment of onion fields is a little different. Here the herbicide is applied before the onion plants emerge, using the same oil as is used on carrots. If it is necessary to make a second application, after the onions are up, a different chemical must be used. In any case, the weeds should not be more than an inch tall when they are sprayed.

There is also a 2-4-D treatment for raspberry and strawberry plantations, applied after the crop is off. The Department will be glad to furnish details on request. And brush and weeds of all kinds can be removed from pastures, fence-rows, roadsides, etc., by the use of 2-4-D and 2-4-5-T (brushkiller).

Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

We surely got some old-fashioned weather beginning the night of February 11th. During the day we got the truck fixed up a bit as it looked as if we might be bucking snow. The truck was supposed to be coming (a drover's truck, not our own) for hogs the next morning but it was so bad that I went to the telephone and found he had postponed it a day. In spite of the blow we did get him up here even though he had to turn back on another road which is plowed. That is one advantage for the road that will stay open without plowing. Once they are plowed they catch all the snow if the weather gets bad.

But that is nothing to what the farmers are catching on the hogs themselves just now. With weanlings at \$10 plus seven bags of hog feed at \$4, we have a charge of \$38 per pig. This is assuming that one has a perfect score and doesn't have to bury any money in a pigskin bag behind the barn and that you are lucky enough to get by on seven bags of feed per pig. Also it is not taking into account other charges at all for labour, shelter, etc. If in the end you have a grade A hog of 150 lbs. on the rail, it will bring you \$39.80 at \$26 plus premium, less shipping and insurance. Of course one can't have all A's and a B of the same size will cost just as much and bring in \$38.20. That should make the farmers think of Mr. Hannam's opinion that the Canadian farmer cannot increase production to feed a hungry world unless someone besides him will pay the cost. Forum findings seemed to rather ignore his part in the broadcast but farmers' pocketbooks will not. We now have a floor price but it is down a bomb shelter where it may keep us from getting blown to bits but we can't live down there all the time. We were told that we had a support price before but they didn't explain to us that it meant we were supposed to support the hogs

instead of them supporting us.

One of the neighbours tried to guess the market and held his hogs for a February rise. They got so heavy that with the February drop he got only \$23.50 a hundred for them. In January we had a little better luck as we held for a week and got \$1 more on some though the rise only lasted for two days. However we should have pushed our luck further and sent in the light ones. We fed them three more weeks and seven of them will not bring as much as six did in January. Hans says it is not like that in Sweden as prices are more fixed. One can never make a big profit but the price is never as bad as we have at times. Either we must do something to bring the price above the floor or we must have a comparative ceiling on the feed prices. The feed men will have to co-operate in bringing this about or they will kill the goose that laid the golden eggs. Once they force the farmers, in self-defense, to find a solution without their help, they will find it hard to get their business back.

So will the men with the drag-saw rigs if there are any left in districts where it is possible to hire a man with a good chain-saw that he knows how to handle. Our first experience

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WALLACEBURG, ONTARIO

with one was not too good. But we have just had another which was very satisfactory. It seems as if it must have saved us time and board for three or four men (whom we might have found it hard to locate) as well as a lot of trouble in moving the rig. The only complaint I had was the noise when I was working with it. Perhaps it does not bother everyone as much as my ears are not normal. If we had one again, I should be glad to hire a man who didn't mind it to work with me if there was such a man to be had. And we hope to have one again as we shall start right in to fill the skidway up again. There is one big elm log which would fill it up fast but it is too big for the chain-saw so we shall probably leave it there. Anyway it looks as if it would be hard to split though one cannot be sure of that until they are tried. There will be ten more logs in the same tree besides the circular wood so it was quite a tree. Of course it wasn't only one main trunk or it would have to be a tall tree or else a pretty tall tale.

The quality of our hay this winter is not stimulating to milk production. While what we had baled turned out better than we expected for the chance it had, the fact remains that it had an exceedingly poor chance so it is still far from good hay. That makes the cattle eat less of it and, along with having a big crop anyway, it looks as if we should have a lot left. If we do I know what will happen to some of it. We had a couple of loads of scatterings from the silo-filling which was only straw but we put it in. Since we have not enough straw, we can use that for the purpose when we come to it. That is one trouble with our present silage making. The scatterings are usually in bad shape by the time we have enough to bother to rake. Now that we have a tractor, it is possible that we shall be working with a neighbour who has a forage harvester and will try to fill silos quicker and with less manual labour. We are beginning to think, too, that the turnips will be omitted so we can spend the time in getting an earlier start on clipping the pastures and filling the silo.

Animal Diseases: Prevention Means Profits

The Important Spring Jobs:

It is unfortunate that much of our stock has to complete the critical period of late pregnancy during the time of the year when the protective values of fresh grass and sunshine are not yet available. Old stored hay has lost much of its value, and unless carefully prepared supplements are used there will be losses, due directly or indirectly to nutritional deficiencies, in chicks, lambs, suckling pigs and calves. While some claims are inclined to be over optimistic, there is little doubt that when spring calves are given a supplement of vitamin A each day for the first ten days, usually as a high grade fish oil, or in the more expensive "calf capsules", the number of cases of white scours and pneumonia is less. The extra fish oils for pregnant sows and laying hens are definitely beneficial. However, in the case of heifers that fail to come into heat in spring the ordinary supplements seem to fail, although this form of sterility is quickly corrected in most cases as soon as pasture grass is available. Vaginitis of cattle, which is not always associated with sterility, will also clear up under the influence of grass, although we still do not know how to provide the necessary substances by artificial means. A valuable health measure is to provide a dry, well drained piece of pasture, that will not be too badly damaged by trampling, for the use of certain animals in very early spring.

All cattle less than three years of age should be routinely vaccinated against Blackleg at least 14 days before going to pasture. Each year we see more cases of disease caused by a germ related to, but not identical with, that of true blackleg. Thus it is wise to use the newer forms of vaccine which include three organisms (*Clostridium chauvoei*, *Cl. septicum*, and *Ch. novyi*).

Since 1940 we have seen excellent results from the use of the large individual dose of phenothiazine given to each adult sheep at least one day

before the flock goes to pasture. This method, and the "explosive" type of tablet, was developed after some years of study by the Science Service lab. on this campus, and we have seen many flocks completely freed of nodular disease, which would otherwise have destroyed them in a few years. There is a slight tendency for this method to be discarded in favour of easier (but much less efficient) methods advertised in journals from below the border. We still hope that the 1940 method will remain the standard one for eastern Canada, otherwise we fear that we may return to the 1939 standard of health in sheep, when we could find every lamb slaughtered in Montreal abattoirs in a more or less diseased state. The only change we suggest is that if parasitic disease did appear on any farm in 1951, then the *additional* measure of using a pasture lick of 9 lbs. salt plus 1 lb. phenothiazine in a covered box on the pasture all season. This will cost about 40¢ per animal per year, but it does increase the efficiency of the single dose to adults. Continue to avoid treating ewes during the four weeks before lambing, of course.

Buyers of chicks will soon be wondering about coccidiosis, and may be puzzled by the volume of advertising of various drugs. It is a good rule to remember that coccidiosis occurs in chicks that have been kept completely free of the parasites for the first three or more weeks of life. If newly hatched chicks are brooded on deep litter on the floor, then 95% of all such flocks will never show the disease. Drugs such as sulphamethazine as 0.1% of the drinking water for three or four days will check outbreaks of caecal coccidiosis that do occur. Drugs should be considered as weapons for use in emergencies, and must be quickly available; however, they will never replace management in the control of coccidiosis.

Coccidiosis of turkey poults became more common in Quebec in 1951. This disease affects the intestine just ahead of the caeca; it does not always cause blood-stained droppings and usually a sure diagnosis requires a

(Continued on page 29)



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

The Semi-Annual — 1952

by Angela W. Evans

At the beginning of each year members of the board of the Quebec Women's Institutes look forward to the semi-annual meeting when reports from the different departments, resumés of interim meetings and outlines of future activities bring all up-to-date with the achievements and steady progress being made by our organization.

The meeting this year was again held at the Queen's Hotel, Montreal, on February 1st and 2nd. The provincial president, Mrs. G. E. LeBaron, North Hatley, presided at the opening session and all members of the executive, the convenors, and all but three of the counties, were in attendance.

Mrs. LeBaron, who had represented the F.W.I.C. at the meeting when the National Thrift Campaign was inaugurated, briefly reviewed their objectives. While realising that rural women everywhere have always practised and promoted thrift, Mrs. LeBaron stressed that we should ever bear in mind that only by unceasing individual effort the thrift dollar is saved.

Other sessions were chaired by Mrs. G. D. Harvey, Stanbridge East, 1st vice-president; Mrs. H. Ellard Wright; 2nd vice-president, and Mrs. R. Thomson, Abbotsford, past president.

Demonstrator Reports

The reports of Miss Elizabeth Campbell, demonstrator and junior supervisor, were listened to with great interest. A special impetus in the Junior work was indicated. New branches have been formed and Warden has completed a gardening course and produced two plays. Rawdon is the other new branch and the girls are studying leather craft and sewing. Miss Leila Chisholm, New Carlisle Jr. W.I., sent in the winning design in the pin contest and in the future the Juniors will be wearing their own specially designed pins. Summer activities suited to their age group are being planned.

Miss Campbell attended several school and county fairs where she assisted with the judging and gave helpful counsel.

The Handicraft Technician, Miss Ida Bruneau, reported the increasing interest in handicraft shown throughout the branches. Rug-making may have a small margin in popularity but glove and slipper making are much in demand. A larger attendance at all courses has been noted, due perhaps, to the fact that better local publicity has been given and all interested people in the community

now know such a course is being given. A Korean war veteran worked at weaving in one locality.

With one accord both Miss Campbell and Miss Bruneau acclaimed the "highest" light of the year was the opportunity given to them of representing the Q.W.I. at the luncheon given for the Princess Elizabeth and her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, at the Mount Royal Chalet.

Committee Reports

Mrs. Earl Gardiner, Dundee, convenor of Education, expressed her gratification at the splendid response to her suggestion that listening groups be formed among the branches to evaluate radio programmes. Not only have the questionnaires sent out been filled in and returned but several spontaneous comments have been received. All branches should find this a worthwhile project.

Mrs. T. H. Kirby, Cookshire, convenor of Home Economics, urged further study of nutrition and commended the work being done by the technicians.

The conservation of woodlands, with emphasis on reforestation, was a suggested project for the consideration of the convenor of Agriculture, Mrs. A. Dufresne, Austin.

That we shall be better prepared to fulfil our part in the Civil Defence programme, Mrs. George Leggett, Lachute, convenor of Welfare and Health, stressed that whenever possible, courses in first aid and home nursing should receive the support of all branches.

Mrs. E. S. Reed, Gaspé, Citizenship convenor left with us the thought that we could do much towards making our own community a pattern of what we should like to see expressed in world relationships.



Megantic County W.I. held its semi-annual meeting at the home of the president, Mrs. Lloyd Oliver. The county president, Mrs. W. Graham, is second from the left in the front row. The minister's wee son is the only man in the group.

Mrs. Arthur Coates, East Angus, past convenor of Education, will act for the Q.W.I. on the Canadian Mosaic Committee. Mrs. E. E. Morton, Vegreville, Alta., past president F.W.I.C. is chairman of this committee.

Mrs. Coates, who is also Q.W.I. representative on the McLennan Travelling Libraries, spoke of the work of the bookmobile and the services open to the branches. Attention was called to the loan collections. New books have been added to the library and the circulation greatly enlarged, a total of 10,173 books has been shipped and taken from the van. A recommendation was made that branches benefitting by this service should make donations towards the purchase of new books, particularly for children, as the demand for these is proving so great it is difficult to fill all requests.

All county presidents were asked to remind their branches that branch histories should be compiled and sent to the Q.W.I. office for the preservation of branch records. Also any data of branches which have disbanded should be forwarded in order that the files and records at the office may be complete. If possible all histories should be in by June first.

Greater use of the pamphlet loan library showed that more and more branches are taking advantage of this very helpful service.

Mrs. Gilbride, Montreal, president of the Montreal Council of Women, in an instructive talk outlined some of the recent achievements of this group. That the affiliation with the Q.W.I. had been beneficial there was no room for doubt. "In unity there is strength", said Mrs. Gilbride and working together on problems of mutual concern had brought gratifying results.

A greater membership in Canadian Association of Consumers was urged that more might be better informed of the scope of its work. "Some are producers, all are consumers", we were told.

The triennial conference of the Associated Country Women of the World will be held in Toronto, August 12-23, 1953. Mrs. LeBaron and Mrs. Thomson in their reports outlined what would be expected from each province. "The theme", said Mrs. Thomson, "will be 'How can the country woman as an individual and through her society take a more active part in international work?'".

For some time the Q.W.I. has been studying the reclaiming of mentally retarded children, and last year an intensive survey was made. In keeping with this project. Mrs. C. M. McCrea, Executive Director, Children's Services Centre, Montreal, gave a most enlightening talk. That the country was an ideal place for such children was clearly conveyed. The specific cases of the great benefit these children had derived from foster homes in the country were told. Often the seemingly mentally retarded were from broken homes the child being mentally warped or maladjusted by his environment. Such a child responded to the healthy atmosphere of the

rural home. The cohesiveness of harmonious family relationships, and the sharing of responsibility under interested supervision, have done much towards reclaiming many of these children. Much so-called incipient delinquency has been corrected through interested and careful training. Mrs. McCrea said that rural child welfare organizations were greatly needed and suggested that this would be a very worthwhile project for the Q.W.I.

The annual Leadership Training Course at Macdonald College is scheduled for May 26-30. The annual convention will be held at Macdonald College, June 23-26.

Mrs. Thomson expressed her appreciation for the co-operation of all, which contributed to the success and interest of this meeting.

A brief discussion period was held at the closing session. County presidents brought to light some of the difficulties experienced by students in localities where the present high school curriculum does not fulfil or measure up to college entrance requirements. It was decided that this should be given further study and investigation.

The National Anthem brought to a close another profitable meeting, each member leaving with a fresh sense of realization of the carefully planned "mechanism" that makes the Q.W.I. tick.

The Month With The W.I.

One could be tempted (*almost*) to say, "It's nice to be a shut-in in a community where there is a W.I." Certainly you would never be forgotten. All the good things that would go your way—fruit, candy, flowers, cards, magazine subscriptions—everything that can be imagined to cheer and comfort. Month after month this goes on. W.I. members never forget to be neighbourly.

Argenteuil: Arundel members entertained at an evening meeting. Several contests with prizes were featured. Brownsburg saw films: The Opening of Parliament, Great Day for the Irish, Our Canada. Arrangements for a Home Nursing course have been made and a party planned for the children. Frontier's convenors read various articles pertaining to their work. A contest was held and a sing-song, led by Mrs. R. Blakely, was enjoyed. At Lachute a demonstration on sandwich making was given by Miss McOuat and recipes were exchanged. Morin Heights made plans for a slipper and glove making course and recipes were given for typical Canadian dishes. Pioneer made a woolen quilt to be given to the Red Cross. Upper Lachute and East End saw films on Neighbours in Enterprise and Woolens made into things of Beauty, through the courtesy of Ayer's Ltd., Lachute.

Bonaventure: Port Daniel made plans for a card party. Black Cape members have been busy quilting and canned soup was given to the local schools for hot lunches. Grand Cascapedia reports donations of money, food and housekeeping supplies for the Hospital in Maria. Marcell

remembered the needy, the Junior Red Cross and the Cancer Society. Used cards and stamps were sent to the Shriners' Hospital. New Carlisle is looking forward to a course in leather work to be given by Miss Bruneau. A case of soups was given to the High School for hot lunches. At New Richmond the convenor of Welfare and Health is endeavouring to establish a contact between the Health Unit and the School. Restigouche remembered the local people in the hospital and 700 bags of candy were distributed. (Can that number be correct?) A donation of \$10 was given the hot lunch project at the Matapedia Consolidated School. Shigawake received letters of thanks for much appreciated overseas parcels. A sewing course was planned and a party for the children.

Chat.-Huntingdon: Aubrey-Riverfield had as guest speaker, Mr. E. Sault, manager of Zepher Textiles, Ormstown, who described their work, the materials made and exhibited samples of their products. Dundee had a discussion on the care of a sensitive child. A paper, "The Country Doctor Looks at Cancer", was read by Mrs. Earl Gardiner. Franklin Centre held a 500 party, the proceeds netting \$19.05. Hemmingford had the Rev. Mr. Andrews as guest speaker. Howick is happy to have made its final payment on their pledge of \$500 for furnishing the staff dining hall of the Barrie Memorial Hospital. \$56.26 was raised by the sale of cards and magazine subscriptions. Mrs. Cecil Younie gave a talk on "The Causes and Treatment of Bed Sores", and Dr. G. Sutton, Ormstown a talk on "Pre-Natal Care". A spelling match was held. Huntingdon heard a talk on "Opportunities in a Nurses' Life" by Mrs. Noel Cato, who graduated from a Montreal hospital, took a post graduate course in England and has had nursing experience both overseas and in Canada. \$3. was voted the TB Seal Fund. At Ormstown, Mr. E. King, principal of the High School, gave a talk on "The Origin of the Theatre and Picture Shows". A play, "Arsenic and Old Lace" by the Huntingdon players, was put on for the benefit of the Ormstown W. I.

Compton: Bury Juniors observed their "birthday" with a special entertainment. Speeches were made by the members and tobogganning was enjoyed. At Cookshire, Mr. D. MacMillan, agronomer, gave a talk on "School Fairs." Hot lunches for the school are being helped and \$10 was voted for this project. \$25 was also given the Library. A paper on "Cheese Making" was heard and gifts handed in for the Junior Red Cross. Canterbury had a contest on different kinds of wood in Compton county and a quiz on often seen advertisements, with prizes given. East Angus rented books for the school from the Travelling Library. Cocoa was provided for the school children. A member gave a talk on her first trip West. East Clifton had a demonstration on plain and decorative icings. Donations were made to the church fund and \$4 to the Q.W.I. Service Fund. Prizes in Health

were given to Sawyerville School. Sawyerville had films on California, Quebec City, Montreal, and local points. Scotstown saw films on Canadian Industries. A calendar and craft book from Calstock W.I., England were received and parcels went to Scotland and England.

Gaspe: L'Anse Aux Cousins members donated books and magazines to the local TB Sanitorium. The branch augmented the funds by selling cards, \$5 was given to the Q.W.I. Service Fund. York sent parcels, books and magazines to patients in the Sanitorium, and a parcel each to Korea and Germany, local boys serving in those countries. The sum of \$75 was realized from a dance and card party.

Gatineau: Aylmer East sent two boys to Macdonald College to take the Farm Forum Short Course. Cod liver oil tablets are being provided for the school children. \$122.20 was netted from an "Amateur Night". (Marvelous.) Eardley heard papers on "Juvenile Delinquency" and "Value of Vitamins for Children." A contest on weights and measures, with prizes, was held. An overseas parcel was sent, cottons went to the Cancer Society and two large boxes of good used clothing were sent to Save the Children Fund. Rupert, after a panel discussion on "A Youth Centre for your Community" decided the W.I. Hall, available for community projects, filled this need and that the open-air rink was also a form of youth centre. Wakefield heard a talk on "French West Africa," by Mr. J. B. Gnaedinger, manager of the local Aluminum Company, who had visited there. Coloured films and slides, taken by the speaker, illustrated the talk. A large donation of clothing was sent Save the Children Fund. Window curtains for the hospital are being made. Wright held Welfare and Health night, with a paper on "Rheumatic Fever." A collection of clothing for Save the Children Fund was sent. A member who attended the Farm Forum Short Course at Macdonald College, shared her experiences with the group.



Two members of the New Carlisle Junior W.I. who attended the Convention last June. Standing is Miss Leila Chisholm, winner of the prize in the Junior pin-designing contest. Announcement of this award appears in the report of the Q.W.I. semi-annual, as given in this issue of the Journal.



These are the winners in the "Miss Megantic" contest sponsored by the Agricultural Society. Seated is the "Queen", Miss Raymonde Sylvain, with the runner-up, Miss Shirley Camming, beside her. The Queen was crowned by Mrs. Wilson Beattie, secretary of the Inverness W.I.

Jacques Cartier: Ste. Annes passed a resolution in favour of pooling of fares. A quiz entitled "Know Your Town" was conducted by Mrs. McKinnel, with prizes for the highest scores. (It was surprising how little was known about your own town). Plans were made for a square dance, also for a dressmaking course under Miss Campbell.

Megantic: Inverness members worked on towels which are for sale. A friend, Mrs. Cruickshank, offered to keep the library books in her home. Portable shelves are to be made for this purpose. A contest, Canadian Industries, was held with prizes for the winners.

Missisquoi: Dunham held a tea and sale at the home of Mrs. O. C. Selby. Donations were given of \$5 to the Q.W.I. Service Fund and \$25 for prizes in the local school. Fordyce sent a parcel of gifts to an Austrian girl. Stanbridge East gave prizes to the local school and \$25 was voted to the Q.W.I. Service Fund.

Pontiac: Bristol has started a fund for the purchase of a projector. Mrs. James Russell was appointed treasurer for that fund. Secretary's day was observed with a reading and contest by Mrs. Roland Russell. Clarendon's theme was Welfare and Health under the convenorship of Mrs. W. Kilgour. Mrs. Rice, school nurse, showed helpful slides on "How to Prevent Colds and other Diseases," with Mr. J. Tolhurst, principal of Shawville High School, assisting. Elmside displayed blocks for a "tea leaf" quilt to be made by the members. Ten yards of flannelette are to be made up into clothing for new twins in a nearby community. Quyon sent parcels to local boys in the forces, also a personal parcel overseas. A print apron parade was featured and Mrs. W. McBane, convenor of Citizenship, gave a paper and conducted a sing-song. At Shawville, Mrs. Rice, who attended the Farm Forum Short Course, at Macdonald College, gave her report. The final scores of the bridge and canasta marathon were given and two parcels sent to England.

Wyman's programme on Welfare and Health featured a paper "Tuberculosis can be Controlled," given by Mrs. Warren. Other papers read were: Our Stake in the Peace Garden, Ottawa Safety among Children, Our Neighbours, and an article on Publicity.

Quebec: Valcartier heard a talk by Rev. Mr. Kidd on "What it takes to be a Good Citizen". A demonstration and talk on "First Aid" were given by Mrs. Kidd, convenor of Welfare and Health. The sum of \$88 was realized from a party and many donations were given: \$25 to the Jeffrey Hale Hospital, \$25 towards film showings held weekly in the Intermediate School and \$50 to the School Library. Financial help has also been promised to the school skating rink.

Richmond: Cleveland exchanged cookie recipes and held a cookie contest with prizes. A food sale was planned and a box packed for overseas. Denison's Mills heard a paper on "The Little Red School House vs. Modern Methods of Education", which was followed by a discussion. A contest on words formed from the word "Education", was held. Melbourne Ridge received \$10 from a friend and \$5 from Mr. Dupuis. A beautiful woollen square was received from Mrs. Keddie, England, to whom the branch sends parcels. This will be sold to aid the funds. Richmond Hill held a successful entertainment. Mystery boxes brought by members and sold for a small sum proved to be a source of fun as well as helping the treasury. Richmond Young Women's gave a radio talk on the "Progress of the Young Women's Institutes", starting as a Junior branch. Shipton discussed a course from the St. John's Ambulance Association, and planned a food sale and dance. Spooner Pond sent card showers to two hospitalized members.

Rouville: Abbotsford was entertained by a musical programme. Taking part were six small girls from Granby, the Misses Marilyn, Linda and Kathryn Ball, Jean Mitchell, Margaret Anne Brosseau and Roslyn Croucher, who were accompanied by Mrs. C. E. Ball at the piano.

Shefford: Granby Hill held their annual party at the Granby School. \$15.03 was realized from the sale of cards. Two scrap books were handed in and \$10 sent to the Children's Memorial Hospital. The members of this branch are making quilts for the Friendly Home in Montreal. Warden made plans for their 25th anniversary. (See pictures elsewhere in this issue).

Sherbrooke: Ascot entertained the entire community, who have been most generous in support of the efforts of the branch, at a free dance. Refreshments were served and a grand time was had by all. A hamper of apples was sent the Ascot School and \$15 worth of groceries sent a needy family. At Belvidere, the convenor of Publicity, Miss Edna Smith, read a paper on "The Club Women's Creed" and another on "The International Peace Garden". \$10 was donated to the Cancer Society.



Charter members, snapped at the 15th anniversary meeting of the East Angus W.I. Back row; Mrs. C. King, Mrs. R. Hayes, Mrs. T. Rowland, Mrs. G. Sims. Front row; Mrs. S. Coates, Miss E. McLellan, Mrs. S. Bishop.



The twenty-fifth anniversary celebration of the Warden Branch.

Jones, president, Mrs. H. Purdy, the first president (1927), Mrs. M. Sicard, county president, and those of the charter members who could be present.

Recollections of the past 25 years were given by Mrs. Purdy and the first secretary, Mrs. W. Wallace, read that first roll call with "Abide With Me" sung in memory of those on that list that have passed on. Mrs. Sicard presented life memberships to the three Charter members who have given continuous service in the branch: Mrs. E. H. Ashton, Mrs. W. M. Wallace and Miss Alice Ashton.

A play by the Junior branch concluded the programme.

* * *

At East Angus an evening meeting was held when this branch marked the 15th anniversary of its founding. The charter members and guests from neighbouring Institutes were entertained at a social hour and lunch, with the first president, Miss E. McLellan, cutting the birthday cake, which she had made and decorated.

A "progress" report of the branch was given by the secretary, Mrs. W. Coates, and Miss McLellan commented briefly on the starting of this group. Several of the guests also made complimentary remarks.

In both communities recognition was given to the place of the W.I. and the enjoyment experienced by all in the observance of these "birthdays".

Birthdays

Two anniversaries have been observed within a month, Warden and East Angus. The former celebrated their 25th with a banquet for members, their families, and as many of the members of former years as could attend. At the head table were seated Rev. E. D. Mitchell, who acted as chairman, Mayor and Mrs. Bowker, Mrs. H.



Warden W.I. Executive, 1951-52. Mrs. Mary Sicard, treasurer; Mrs. W. Wallace, secretary; Mrs. H. Jones, president; Mrs. C. Mairs, 1st vice-president; Mrs. C. Hanna, 2nd vice-president.



Mrs. M. Sicard presents a life membership to Mrs. W. Wallace, the first secretary of the Warden W.I.



Charter members of the Warden W.I. Left to right, Mrs. R. Righton, Miss Grace Ashton, Miss Alice Ashton, Mrs. H. Purdy, the first president, Mrs. P. Chapman, Mrs. H. Window, Mrs. O. Lewis, Mrs. W. Wallace, Mrs. B. Blampin.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

The Macdonald Clan

Notes and News of Staff Members and Former Students

Prof. Raymond Gets Another Parchment

The turnip you ate at dinner the other day was probably a "Laurentian"—the variety which was originated at Macdonald College by Prof. L. C. Raymond, now Chairman of the Department of Agronomy.

Prof. Raymond's attempt to create a better table turnip began away back in 1922, when he began a series of self-fertilizations of lines of the Bangholm variety. By 1931 results were so promising that a supply of seed was sent to Nova Scotia where E. L. Eaton, of Upper Canard, undertook the task of multiplying the seed. The first general tests were made in the following year, at nineteen different locations. Reports of its fine colour, uniformity and quality encouraged its originator to name it, and it was accepted as the Laurentian variety for registration by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association in the fall of 1935. It has been the standard table turnip variety in Canada and the United States since that time, and is well known abroad.

The latest public recognition of this contribution came last month at a luncheon during the annual meeting of the Ontario Crop Improvement Association, when Ontario

turnip growers presented Prof. Raymond with a handsome gold watch and chain, and a framed Award of Merit.



Prof. Raymond grows Laurentian turnips winter and summer to hasten the production of a seed crop. Constant checks are made to assure purity of all seed.

Student Show Drew Large Crowds

The fifth edition of the Macdonald Royal scored an even greater success than previous efforts, and the hundreds of visitors that came to the College for that day were given a comprehensive picture of the work that is going on in classroom and laboratory. There was something doing every minute and although the programme had been laid out to avoid conflicts, it meant that one had to be on the go all day long to see everything.

Livestock fanciers spent most of the day in the judging arena where the boys and girls of the Animal Husbandry and General Agriculture options, and the diploma students, showed the animals they had spent the last few weeks fitting and grooming and teaching to lead. In the Women's Gym each "option" had set up a booth depicting some of the highlights of their studies, so that visitors unfamiliar with the organization of the courses could see the type of work undertaken by students of Bacteriology, Entomology, Agronomy, etc. Household Science and the

School for Teachers were also represented, as was the Handicrafts Division. Cooking demonstrations and a fashion show rounded out the Household Science offerings, and the School for Teachers provided film showings.

Various competitive events open to students were won by the following: Showmanship grand champion, Kenneth Roy; reserve grand champion showman, Bernice Ness. The Animal Husbandry Club shield, awarded to the class scoring the largest total of points in livestock judging went to Second Year Diploma students. First in poultry judging was Paul Harris, and first in grain judging was Eric Bouffard. The booth prepared by the Agronomy students won first place over thirteen other entries.

The day was brought to a close by the production of the "Green and Gold Revue", the major effort of the year of the Literary and Debating Society.

A picture report of the Royal will appear in our next issue.

The Clock Turns Back

As part of the Founder's Day observation, students of the School for Teachers enacted a programme as it might have been done on Founder's Day, 1912. From the old College Magazine they learned some of the songs that were in vogue at that time, and the Teachers' yell, which went,

Keyo, Kayo, Kiyo, Kar,
Macdonald Teachers, here we are.
Sis boom, sis boom, sis boom relve,
Macdonald Teachers, 1912!

Prof. Lods, who was a student here in 1912, was invited to tell something of the first Principal, Dr. Robertson, and the career of Sir William Macdonald was outlined by two of the students.

A number of the students, dressed in costumes of the period, re-enacted a conversation as it might have sounded then, covering such topics as the sports programme for women, news items of the world, fashions, and impressions of practice teaching. A lot of fun was had by all.

(Concluded from page 22)

post-mortem examination. The inflamed intestine, containing a thick cream coloured substance, is a sure sign in poults 3 to 10 weeks old. The disease occurs when poults have been kept excessively dry for three or more weeks, and then suddenly exposed to damp litter. Fortunately the disease can be prevented by avoidance of such sudden changes; it also responds to sulpha drugs, but the treatment must be continued intermittently for 10 or more days.

Buyers of turkey poults are reminded to examine the navel of every day old poult carefully, and if there is any sign of dampness a pinch of sulphamethazine should be applied. Keep the "damp" poults separated from the others, and repeat the treatment daily for three days. While this navel infection is generally recognized as an incubator infection we do see cases that are difficult to blame on poor sanitation.

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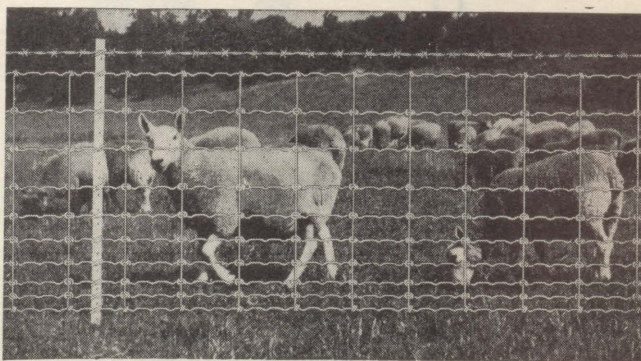
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